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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

CUSTOM CHANGES

Changes Due to Resignation of Gauger Lyons.

STRATEMEYER ACTING GAUGER

Adjutant Schaefer Wants to be Port Surveyor.

Fred Wood for Gauger—Applica-
tion Waiting Action by
Cabinet.

A notice was posted in the Port Sur-
veyor's office on Saturday, announcing
the fact that Inspector of Customs
Morton would act until further or-
ders in the capacity of Port Surveyor
and that George Stratemeyer would act
as Gauger.

This arrangement will be continued
until the applications of Fred Wood,
for the position of Gauger and Adju-
tant Schaefer for the post of Port Sur-
veyor, are disposed of. Deputy Collec-
tor McStocker, as well as several mem-
bers of the Cabinet, are rather favora-
ble to Mr. Stratemeyer retaining the
position he has held for the past year,
and Mr. Stratemeyer is willing to stay
there, if it is the wish of the Govern-
ment, though he would prefer the other
place, on account of the hours.

When Fred Wood handed in an ap-
plication for the Gauger's place, the de-
partment was satisfied that he was a
competent man for the place, and Mr.
McStocker would probably have ap-
pointed him, but Adjutant Schaefer's
application for the surveyorship
caused him to change his plans, and
rather than assume the responsibility,
he laid the applications before the Cab-
inet, and asked that body to make the
appointment.

Surveyor Stratemeyer has proven an
excellent man in his position, and has
given satisfaction in every respect. He
is attentive to his duties, and has
proven worthy of the trust imposed in
him.

As to Fred Wood, if prizes are to be
awarded to the competent and faithful,
Mr. Wood is deserving of a first. He
has been on the side of the Government
in all of the old difficulties, was a lieut-
enant in the old Honolulu Rifles in
1887, and the then Col. V. V. Ashford
pronounced him the best tactician in
that organization. That he is compe-
tent is proven by the fact that he has
for years filled an important position
as chemist with the Hollister Drug
Company. He is a son of the late Cap-
tain Wood, who was drowned in the
harbor some years ago while perform-
ing his duties as Harbor Master.

Adjutant Schaefer is comparatively
a new man, having come here from
Sydney, where he had been in business
with Vamberg & Co., in the manufac-
ture of bullion lace. The firm met with
reverses in 1883, and Mr. Schaefer came
here, enlisting as a private shortly af-
terward, gradually working his way up
to his present position. He is an Ameri-
can, and for a time was attached to
the Seventh United States Cavalry.

Just what disposition will be made
of the applications is not known, but
the Government should be congratulated
upon having three such men to
pick from. This may apply particularly
to the case of Mr. Wood, for it is a
question if a more capable man can be
found for the position of gauger who is
willing to take the place.

CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION.

Federations of Labor in United
States to Discuss Question.

Just now the labor unions of the
United States are interesting them-
selves in the restriction or prohibition
of immigration. Circulars have been
distributed, and a memorial is to be
sent to Congress embodying the ideas
of the unions on the subject. The cir-
culars issued by President Compers
contains the following questions which
the president considers it necessary to
answer:

1. Does your organization favor
amending the laws of the United
States to restrict immigration more
than it is now restricted? 2. Does your
organization favor a provision in the
law guarding against criminal and
pauper elements entering into the
United States? 3. Should the foreign
consular service and our Immigration
Department be entrusted with greater
powers to enforce immigration laws? 4.
Should the violation of the alien
contract labor law by employers be
punishable by imprisonment? 5. Should
the steamship companies be held
responsible for a term of years for
the character of their passengers? 6.
Should a stricter civil and educa-
tional test be enforced as to qualifica-
tion for naturalization? 7. Should ev-
ery immigrant be compelled to declare
his intention to become a citizen of the
United States? What other provisions

does your organization favor and sug-
gest, if any, to further the restriction
of immigration?

The movement is attracting consid-
erable attention, and there is every
likelihood that the expression of opin-
ion by such a body of men on such an
important subject will have some
weight with Congress.

The Call of June 27th says: Within
the next three months the union labor
element of this city, as well as that of
the entire country, will have an im-
portant question to decide—whether
foreign immigration to this country
should be restricted or stopped entirely.

This question came up at the last
convention of the American Federation
of Labor in December, 1896.
That convention appointed a special
committee for the purpose of consid-
ering the subject of immigration and to
propose such legislation on the ques-
tion as should practically set forth the
demands of organized labor in the
premises. During the convention the
committee made its report favorable to
restriction. The delegates, however,
acting upon the conviction that the
question was one on which the entire
membership, in their sovereign ca-
pacity, should be consulted, decided
that the entire subject-matter should
be submitted to the referendum.

The circulars issued by President
Compers have arrived here, and the
members of the local unions are al-
ready discussing the matter. Several
local labor leaders declined to discuss
the question, stating that the subject
can only come properly up in their
respective bodies. There, they say,
the matter will be discussed in all of its
many features. The National Conven-
tion of the Federation of Labor will be
held in Nashville, Tenn., next Decem-
ber, when the delegates will deal with
the subject with a full knowledge of
what the labor unions of the United
States want.

This federation, through the unions,
represents something over 750,000 la-
boring men, and it is believed that
when Congress learns the wishes of
this representative body of citizens it
will listen to its voice. It is the desire
of the president of the federation to
have the vote on the questions sub-
mitted returned not later than October 30.
Judging from the expression of a num-
ber of well-known union men it is safe
to say that the majority of the unions
will vote in favor of restriction in some
form or other. It is also likely that not
a few will express the opinion that im-
migration should be stopped altogether.

MR. CALHOUN IN CUBA.

Gold and Silver Much Depreciated
in Value as Money.

The Washington Star says that Mr.
Calhoun learned some interesting
things while he was in Cuba. Weyler's
hope is to depopulate Cuba and make
it a desert before the Spanish Govern-
ment crumbles inward. Then he trusts
to build it up again, with Spanish col-
onization, on an empty and a bankrupt
treasury as a foundation.

The cost of the war to Spain is not
less than eight million dollars a month
in gold. Usually it is figured at ten
million dollars a month. This expense
cannot lessen while the enormous army
of occupation is kept in Cuba, in order
to give an appearance of pacification.
As the devastation spreads supplies
grow dearer, and the cost of maintain-
ing the army increases. The corrup-
tion, too, seems to grow bolder and
more grasping. It was a stinging com-
ment that a Cuban made to me one day
in Havana, in discussing the reports of
pacification and comparing them with
the increased cost to Spain of keeping
up the war. He quoted the Spanish
proverb; the message which the spend-
thrift gambler sent to his parent:
"Father, send me more money, for I am
winning." This is a very apt illus-
tration of the financial and economic
side of the war. Spain is "pacifying"
Cuba and calling for more money to
keep up the war.

If the revolution succeeds through
the bankruptcy of Spain this will be
due to the seeds which have been sown
in an issue of billites for paper cur-
rency. The Cuban currency proper be-
fore the war was made up of gold and
silver. The coins were equivalent to
the dimes, quarters, 50-cent pieces and
dollars of the United States, though
they did not hold the same relative
value. The silver peseta is 20 cents.
The gold coin is known popularly as a
"centen," or \$5 piece. It is designated
as 25 pesetas. In Cuba it is given a
value equal to \$5.30, this premium serv-
ing to keep the gold on the island. The
Spanish gold ounce passes as \$17. The
silver coinage is at a discount of 18
to 18 1/2 per cent from gold, and there-
fore is circulated at considerably more
than its bullion value.

WHY GIRLS CAN'T BREATHE
EASILY.

A boy, who was told to tell all he
could about breathing in a composition
handed in the following: "Breath is
made of air. We breathe with our
lungs, our lights, our liver and kid-
neys. If it wasn't for our breath we
would die when we slept. Our breath
keeps the life a-going through the
nose when we are asleep. Boys that
stay in a room all day should not
breathe. They should wait until the
get outdoors. Boys in a room make
bad, unwholesome air. They make
carbonic acid. Carbonic acid is poison-
ous than mad dogs. A heap of soldiers
was in a black hole in India and a
carbonic acid got in that there hole and
nearly killed every one afore morning.
Girls kill the breath with corsets.
Girls squeeze the diagram. Girls can't
holler or run like boys because their
diagram is squeezed too much. If I
was a girl I had rather be a boy, so I
can run and holler and have a great
big diagram.—Exchange.

A CHINESE VIEW

Chinese Commercial Agent Goo Kim Talks.

WILL CHINESE BE AFFECTED

Exclusion Act May be En- forced Here.

Not Enough Labor for Plantations.
Thinks Chinese May Go From
Here to United States.

The probability of annexation has
aroused a greater feeling of anxiety
among the Chinese than any other na-
tionality among the cosmopolitan popu-
lation of Hawaii, and yet they show
no signs of uneasiness.

"If the Government could show our
people," said Chinese Commercial
Agent Goo Kim yesterday, "just what
the changes will probably be in our po-
sition, we would be very glad to learn.
They have an exclusion act in the
United States, and I suppose it would
apply here, once this becomes United
States territory.

"As to our people not being allowed
to leave Honolulu for California, I
question if Congress would impose
such restrictions as would conflict with
any law which gives residents of the
United States liberty to travel from one
portion of the country to another. If
the Hawaiian Islands are annexed they
become the territory of the United
States, and Chinese here will have, or
rather, should have, the same rights
as the Chinese residing in Boston or
anywhere else.

"If the exclusion act is to apply to
us, why should not every other law re-
lating to foreigners? Of course, we un-
derstand that no more Chinese are to
come here; we could not expect to en-
joy any unusual privileges, such as
those barred by that particular act. The
point that bothers us more than any
thing else is whether the Chinese will
have the right to hold property in their
own name. I do not know what the
law is in the United States, but I have
been told that in some States aliens
are not allowed to do so. This would
not be a State, and I presume, a differ-
ent law would be enforced. You know,
the Chinese own a great many thou-
sand dollars worth of real estate in the
Islands, and they are anxious to know
if their ownership will be affected by
the change.

"I have written to Minister Cooper
for information, but he is a very busy
man, and I suppose he has not yet had
time to answer. If he will tell me as
near as he can what changes will take
place after annexation, changes that
will affect them, I will notify our peo-
ple. I am afraid the enforcement of
the exclusion act will make it bad for
the planters. There are now only about
8,000 contract Chinese laborers here—
not more than enough to meet the de-
mand. Some of those people will want
to return to their homes when their
contracts expire, and under the present
laws of the United States they could
not return. With that condition of af-
fairs, labor would soon command a
high price—too high, I am afraid, for
the planters to pay, even when they
have the full benefits of reciprocity or
annexation. It is my opinion that the
laws would have to be modified so that
labor will continue to come in.

"As to the condition of affairs on the
plantations, I have nothing to say
more than that I believe the condition
of the laborer will improve as a result
of the investigations made by Mr. Tay-
lor. If it did not improve, I am quite
sure no more labor would go to those
plantations where the men are not
properly treated. It is my intention to
investigate every report made against
managers, and alleviate as far as pos-
sible the condition of Chinese laborers,
and in this I know I will have the
heartly co-operation of the Government.

"Regarding annexation, protests or
anything in connection with it, I have
nothing to do. Our Minister at Wash-
ington can attend to that."

WHAT IS MONEY?

Secretary Gage Expresses His Opin-
ion on the Subject.

It is proposed devising some scheme
in the United States to keep the gold
in the country. Secretary Gage will
present a scheme to Congress in De-
cember. He has already given his
views on gold as follows: Gold is the
measure of all commodities. This will
always be the case, in spite of any
contrary legislation. Legislation does
not create values any more than it cre-
ates virtue. Legislation is the expres-
sion of opinion, the crystallization of
opinion, an opinion which may or may
not be enforced, or may or may not
endure, according to circumstances.
No opinion, and, therefore, no legisla-
tion, can alter the fact that gold is the
most precious of metals, and, in con-

sequence, the most stable of measur-
ers. Because gold is the most stable, it
is the most convenient measurer.

"Money" is the measurer of values.
The standard measurer of values is
gold. All values are measured by gold
—even the value of silver is measured
by it. When the man in the street, on
the farm and in the workshop once
grasps that fact, he will cease to be
confused by the specious arguments of
persons who have not grasped it. There
are many persons who flatter them-
selves on the possession of a knowl-
edge superior to that of the work
shop man, the farm hand and the man
in the street, who would do well to
reach this fact and cling to it.

Credit, not cash, is the basis of all
business dealing. This is as true for
the wage earner as it is for his em-
ployer, for the clerk as well as for the
capitalist. Whether a workman be
paid by the hour, the day, or the week,
or the month, then, then for that hour,
that day, week, or month, he credits
his employer with the ability and the
intention to pay the stipulated wage.
The man who draws his salary or his
dividend at stated periods credits the
person or the organization that he is
to draw from with the intention and
the ability to pay. When payment in
any of these cases is withheld or post-
poned, the credit of the debtor, person
or organization is lessened in propor-
tion to the delay.

We may not be accustomed to think
of the matter in this way—to think of
wage or salary being based on credit,
but if we are not so accustomed it is
only because we have not begun to
learn the financial alphabet. Whatever
we may think, the fact remains that
the material welfare of everyone de-
pends upon credit.

Credit is confidence. It is impossi-
ble to the complex civilization in which
we live for business to be generally
and prosperously conducted without
confidence between all the parties con-
cerned—confidence that the labor en-
gaged will be paid for, confidence that
the goods ordered or the personal serv-
ice rendered will be paid for; that the
capital invested will receive its due
reward. It is on credit that the small-
est as well as the largest business
transactions are based—confidence that
the act performed or the product or
property disposed of will, sooner or
later, return its equivalent.

If you look at France and England
and Germany you will find no such tri-
umphs of legislative folly. You will
find those countries sprinkled with
banks, and banks with many branches,
and you will find that popular miscon-
ception with regard to the nature and
functions of "money" are, in conse-
quence, far less deep and extensive
than with us. You will find that credit
instruments are far more common than
with us. And you will find that Eng-
land, well supplied as she is, contem-
plates a considerable extension of her
banking facilities, and that an influen-
tial movement for the establishment of
"agricultural banks" is already afoot
there within her borders.

Then there is Canada, our next-door
neighbor. Why, are we, with our
boasted superior advantages, so often
in a condition of discontent, of agita-
tion, so often unsettled by wars of
coinages and currencies, so ready to
run after politicians who promise no-
things?

The Canadians have no "coinage
question"; they do not clamor for "flat
money." They even lend to American
bankers, commercial firms and private
persons. Some of our bankers resent
this, for bankers, be it understood, are
not always men of the wisest minds
and clearest vision. Being human,
they are liable to err, and so it happens
that some of them take very narrow
views of banking policy, and are ena-
mored of notions of too restricted
credit, of bimetalism, and what not,
after the manner of certain college pro-
fessors and other gentle theorists.

I return to the first letters of the
financial alphabet:

Credit is the basis of business.

Business is the exchange of commod-
ities.

Commodities are measure by money.

Money, the measurer, has its stand-
ard fixed in gold, the substance of
most precious and least fluctuating
value.

All values are measured by gold—
even the value of silver.

Values may alter, but the measurer
is the measurer still.

WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF SUGAR.

A Patent Manufacture for Which
Great Things are Claimed.

The American Caterer publishes the
following: A patent manufacture
called "sugarine," which, it is claimed,
is 500 times as sweet as ordinary sug-
ar, will be introduced in this country
by Frank H. Allen, of Connecticut, he
having obtained the option for its ex-
clusive sale in the United States. The
patent is a white, crystalline powder,
easily soluble in water, alcohol or any
other liquid in which ordinary sugar
dissolves, and can be produced in any
form, powder, grain, pellets, tablets,
etc. Each of the lozenges, which are of
ordinary size, sent to Mr. Allen, is
equal to half a pound of ordinary sug-
ar, and therefore sufficient for sweet-
ening six pints of water, coffee, tea,
etc. Its chemical property, it is
claimed, is that it has no effect upon
the exchange of matter. A grain of it
will sweeten a cup of coffee. The cost
of production is only one-tenth the
cost of ordinary sugar. The article is
being manufactured in England by the
British Sugarine Company, and
patents have been applied for in the
various countries.

Japanese trade is losing ground in
Korea and Chinese increasing month
by month.

THE GREAT NAVIES

Magnificent Spectacle in Cele- bration of Jubilee.

FIVE MILE LINE OF WARSHIPS

England's Crack Ships on Exhibition.

Other Powers Were Represent-
ed By Vessels of No Mean
Dimensions.

According to the late newspapers,
the naval demonstration, off Port-
smouth Harbor on June 28th, in honor
of the celebration of the Queen's reign,
was one of the most magnificent spec-
tacles ever witnessed.

There were five miles of British
warships, a display of power unprece-
dented in the history of the world. The
ships were disposed of in five long
lines, each extending from Fort Gil-
kicker, in Portsmouth Harbor, to a
point opposite Osborne, Isle of Wight.
The outermost line was composed of
29 ships—all battle-ships and cruisers.

The second line was similarly com-
posed of 30 ships, the 38 ships running
eastward as far the 29th ship. The
third line was composed entirely of
small cruisers, torpedo-boats, gun-
boats and gun-vessels, while the last
nine ships were fine mast-rigged ves-
sels of the training squadron, relics of
the old days, before steam superseded
sail. Inside this was the fourth line,
which was one of the most interesting,
for no fewer than 30 of the 40 vessels
composing it were destroyers of the
latest pattern; the remainder were
smaller craft.

Lying close in shore, on the Isle of
Wight side, were the foreign ships, as
follows: Austrian, Wien; German,
King Wilhelm; Spanish, Vizcaya; Ameri-
can, Brooklyn; Russian, Russia;
French, Potemkin; Dutch, Evartsen;
Portuguese, Vasco de Gama; Norwe-
gian, Fritz; Swedish, Gota; Danish,
Helgoland; Japanese, Fuji; and the
King of Siam's graceful cruiser yacht
Maha Chakrakol.

The line was inspected by the Prince
and Princess of Wales, Empress Fred-
erick, the Duke and Duchess of York,
the Duke of Coburg and the Duke of
Connaught. The royal salute, which
was accorded them, was nothing short
of a terrific cannonading. The humi-
nation of the fleet in the evening lasted
from 9 o'clock until midnight. Thou-
sands of people on every kind of ex-
cursion craft passed up and down the
lines.

OPINION OF PRESIDENT ELLIOT.

American Ideas in the West More
Advanced Than in England.

President Elliot, of Harvard, was re-
cently asked his opinion of the action
of Cambridge University, England, in
refusing to allow women to take its
degrees, and he made the following
reply:

"Of course, I do not intend to criti-
cize the action of Cambridge. There
can be no doubt that it has been en-
tirely consistent with English educa-
tional ideas. American ideas in the
West are far more advanced, and there
we find men and women studying to-
gether and taking degrees without dis-
tinction as to sex. This is the case at
the University of Michigan and most
of the Western State Universities.

"Co-education, however, is not con-
fined to the West, as the system at Cor-
nell shows. But in the East the co-edu-
cation plan is not so popular, and I
have no fault to find with the Eastern
idea. Harvard grants no degrees to wo-
men. Radcliffe College, which is the
Harvard annex for women, is a dis-
tinct corporation run under a separate
management. All the professors, how-
ever, are also Harvard professors, so
that we consider the value of degrees
at Harvard and Radcliffe as equal. The
distinction is between co-education and
separate education for the sexes. What
I have said refers to ordinary degrees.
As to honorary degrees, the custom in
the East has not been so stringent."

DEATH OF CAPT. BOYCOTT.

Became Famous in Connection With
Irish Land Trouble.

LONDON, June 21.—Captain Boycott
is dead. He was about 55 years of age,
and became famous through being the
first man subjected to the "boycott" in
Ireland. He was a land agent in 1881
in the Connemara section of County
Mayo, where he collected rents for a
number of landlords, notably the Earl
or Erne. The captain made a speech,
in the course of which he urged the
people of Ireland to abstain from agrar-
ian crimes, and to adopt instead a
policy of sending harsh landlords,

agents and bailiffs "to Coventry," the old term for boycotting.

Events so shaped themselves that Captain Boycott was the first man the Irish experimented upon in this connection, and hence the now familiar word of "boycott."

CHICAGO'S FINANCES.

Municipal Ownership of Plants Seems Distant.

The Chicago Journal compares the prosperity of the Windy City with those of the city of Glasgow as follows: It is said that the city of Glasgow will levy no taxes after January 1, 1897; that its entire income is to be derived from public works now in its own possession.

There is cheer for other municipalities in this announcement, but for Chicago at least there is no present prospect of a realization of the Glasgow ideal. From the Controller's statement it appears that the total receipts of this city for 1895 were something over \$30,000,000. Of this amount over \$11,400,000 came from the tax levy. If the city owned all the gas plants and all the street railways the income from them would not be one-half of this sum. In 1895 the net earnings of the three great street railway systems amounted to \$2,593,102. Nobody on the outside knows just what the gas companies earn, but from what is known of their capital stock and the declaration of dividends it is probable that their net earnings are in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

Glasgow is less than half the size of Chicago and its growth has been much slower. Its affairs are run upon business principles, and are not tainted by spoils politics. Hence it was better prepared to face complications and had fewer complications to face.

INDIANS TURNING FARMERS.

Rapidly Forsaking Customs of Their Old Wild Life.

ASHLAND, Oregon, June 24.—Letters from Maj. C. E. Worden, in charge of the Klamath Indian Reservation, who is now at Yainax, in the heart of the great Klamath basin, show the remarkable improvement which has been made in the condition of the Klamath, Modoc and Pa-Ute Indians by the allotment of land in severalty and the encouragement given by the agent for establishment of homes, raising cattle and growing crops. The Major expects to have all the Indians located upon their allotments this season. He has almost completed the allotment of the Klamaths, is nearly through with the Modocs, and expects to begin with the Pa-Utes next month. He has just finished the survey of an irrigating ditch six miles long, which will bring water upon all the Indian lands in the agency.

The Indians this season sowed 1,200 acres of grain. They have thousands of cattle, and they attend to their ranches like white men, branding their stock and keeping up fences and corrals. They are rapidly forsaking their old wild life and its customs, for they are quick to see the advantages of civilization, especially for their children.

GERMAN SUGAR BEETS.

Large Increase in Year's Output Over Previous Years.

According to the Louisiana Planter, in the month of March the last beets of the campaign of 1896-97 were worked in the German factories, and it appears now that the entire quantity worked reached 12,720,930 tons, as against 11,672,816 tons in 1895-96, so that the last crop turns out to be up to 2,000,000 tons of beets larger than the preceding one. The increase amounts to about 18 per cent, but it must be borne in mind that the increase of the acreage has been about 125 per cent, which, therefore, accounts in a great measure, for the larger crop. The quality is so far about 0.5 per cent inferior to that of last year, when there was 12.15 per cent of sugar extracted from the beets. The total yield can be, therefore, estimated at 12.63 per cent, which, applied to the above quantity of beets, results in a production of about 1,740,000 tons, and added to this about 50,000 tons of sugar produced by exhausting molasses, we come to a grand total of 1,835,000 tons raw value. Of this quantity 8,970,000 tons were on March 31 exported, 2,275,000 tons were consumed, and inclusive of stocks carried over from 1895-96 about 516,000 tons formed the supply on hand.

TO BUILD A KINDERGARTEN.

A New York Woman's Generous Gift Towards Education.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y., is about to place in New York an enduring memorial of her late husband, whose father, with Isaac Singer, founded the Singer Sewing Machine Company. In the very heart of the East Side tenement district she is about to erect a building which will combine a model kindergarten school with an entertainment hall and on the roof a breathing spot for hot summer evenings.

According to the plans, fully \$500,000 will have to be set aside for the buildings and support. But more than that may be necessary, for orders have been given to make this the model kindergarten school of the world.

Lord Leighton's Monument.

LONDON, June 26.—The design for the monument to be erected to the late Lord Leighton in St. Paul's Cathedral, where the late president of the Royal Academy is buried, has been submitted by him. The memorial is to be in the form of an altar tomb supported by emblematic figures and will be executed by Thomas Brown, R. A. The committee, of which the Prince of Wales is chairman, announces that the monument will cost £2,500, of which amount all but £100 has been subscribed.

To Call for More Troops.

HAVANA, via Key West, June 26.—I learn from Cienfuegos today that Weyler has just ordered 20,000 more colonial volunteers to prepare to take the field, and also demanded 40,000 additional recruits from Spain by September 1st.

The insurgents are displaying renewed activity in Havana province. A mail coach, bearing a Spanish army paymaster with \$3,500, and followed by an omnibus containing passengers, including a woman and child, and by four commissary wagons with arms and supplies, which left Havana with a strong guard yesterday for San Jose de Los Lasgas, 15 miles from this city, were captured by Castillos of the insurgent forces 10 miles out.

The Spanish guard fled in confusion, being pursued in their retreat by insurgent cavalry, composed almost wholly of the recent deserters from the Spanish regiment of Pizarro and commanded by an ex-sergeant of the Guardia Civil. The Government report gives the Spanish loss as the paymaster, the surgeon and 18 privates killed and wounded.

BIG TELESCOPE BEING BUILT.

Will Be the Largest and Most Powerful in the World.

The Chronicle quotes the New York Advertiser as follows: A new telescope is being erected at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, which will be larger and more powerful than any other instrument used by any observatory in the world. It is the gift of Sir Henry Thompson, and is being constructed in the new physical observatory building at Greenwich by Sir Howard Grubb. The object glass of the new refractor measures 26 inches in diameter and has a focal length of 22 feet 6 inches. The object glass weighs 350 pounds, the flint disc being 168 pounds and the crown 92 pounds. The mirror of the reflector weighs 500 pounds and the spectroscopic, which is attached to it, weighs about 180 pounds.

Many Years a Secretary.

On August 5th H. J. McCoy, the popular secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco, will complete 25 years of service, says the Call. He was nine years secretary at Lowell, Mass., and 16 years in this city. Only one other secretary, R. R. McBurney of New York City, has been longer in service. He is in his 35th year. Arrangements are being made to fitly commemorate Mr. McCoy's quarter centennial.

Continuous Tremors in Mexico.

OAXACA, Mexico, June 26.—Severe earthquake shocks have continued at intervals of a few hours during the past three days at Tehuantepec and as far east as San Cristobal. No further damage is reported, but the inhabitants are in a state of terror. The Indians of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec are fleeing into the valleys.

A Change of Wharves.

The Oceanic Steamship Company will take possession of the Folsom street wharf on Wednesday next, as the men at work on it have rushed their pavement laying faster than was expected, says the San Francisco Chronicle of June 27th. The work will be finished tomorrow, and the wharf will be turned over a day later. No more of the vessel.

Orphanage for Chinese.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 26.—Bishop C. C. McCabe, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is here to confer with the Rev. William Brewster, a returned missionary, announces that he intends to build a fine orphanage in Hua district, China, and donate it to the missionary work.

Fastest Steam Yacht Afloat.

NYACK, N. Y., June 18.—The steam yacht Ellide, built for E. Burgess Warren, of New York, by Samuel Ayers, of Nyack, in her trial trip over a measured course of a mile, made the mile in 1 minute and 30 seconds, which is at the rate of 40 miles an hour, the fastest time on record.

A Newspaper Changes Hands.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26.—The Pulitzer Publishing Company today resumed the management of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, Col. Charles H. Jones having resigned as editor and manager and severed all connection with the paper. John Norris of the New York World becomes general manager.

Favors Consolidation.

NEW YORK, June 26.—President Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, is quoted as favoring the plan of consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, under the management of James J. Hill.

Draper to Meet Humbert.

ROME, June 26.—King Humbert will formally receive General Draper, the new United States Ambassador to Italy, on Tuesday next, when he will present his credentials.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
 2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
 3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
 4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
 5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.
 6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
 7. Because it is the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
 8. Because it produces no bad results.
 9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
 10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.
- The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

FOURTH ON KAUAI

Largest Number Ever Seen in Lihue.

Holiday Enthusiastically Celebrated—Day Ends With Well Attended Feast.

LIHUE, Kauai, July 10.—The 3d being a holiday on Kauai, some of the citizens of Lihue decided to make it an occasion worth remembering.

The festivities were inaugurated Friday evening by a ball, given at the Court House. This proved to be one of the pleasantest events that has occurred in many years.

The weather was favorable, and in response to the general invitation issued, the largest party ever assembled in Lihue for a ball met that evening. Great was the surprise and many were the expressions of admiration at the beautiful decorations so artistically arranged by the Rev. J. M. Lydgate. Ropes of ferns, brightened by scarlet geraniums, were fastened to the center of the ceiling and festooned to the corners of the room. Hawaiian and American flags and palms added much to the bright and handsome effect.

The large, airy room, surrounded by its broad verandas, made an ideal place for a dance.

The orchestra, stationed on a dais at one end of the long hall, was almost hidden from view by a beautiful arrangement of ferns and flowers.

The music, in charge of Mr. E. St. Clair De Lacy, was all that could be desired. Sheriff Carter was floor manager, and conducted that part of the affair in his usual happy style.

Ice cream and cake were served in the ball room at 12 o'clock. One of the most enjoyable features of the occasion was the refreshment tent, situated outside, beautifully decorated and containing seats and tables, where cake, melons, sandwiches, iced drinks in great variety and cigars, were served during the entire evening to any and all, free of charge.

This department was under the supervision of Mr. C. H. Bishop, whose genial hospitality will long be remembered by those present.

Among the guests from a distance were noticed Miss Greenwell, of Hawaii, the Misses King and Miss Hart of Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. S. G. King, Dr. and Mrs. Huges, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, all of Kealia; Mr. and Mrs. Goodacker, Judge Blake and Mr. Tommy Neal of Koloa.

It was a late hour before the party dispersed.

By 11 a. m. Saturday there had assembled at the Court House grounds to witness the sports of the day the largest and most enthusiastic crowd ever seen together in Lihue. The number present was variously estimated from 2,000 to 3,000.

The program was arranged by Mr. J. H. Coney and Arthur Rice, and consisted of all kinds of racing, jumping, tug-of-war, etc.

The sports began with a baseball match, between the Kapaa and Lihue nines. The playing was all, and furnished the friends of both sides many opportunities to exercise their lungs. The game resulted in favor of Kapaa.

Mr. J. H. Coney, as manager of the day, displayed rare executive ability, and deserves the thanks of the community.

The tug-of-war deserves special mention. "It brought down the house," so to speak, and is generally conceded to have been the most interesting feature of the day. Prizes amounting to \$125 were distributed to the successful competitors.

All day long, as during the preceding evening, refreshments and cooling drinks were liberally provided for all.

After the ring tournament, the crowd adjourned to Kalapaki, the seaside residence of Senator Rice, where awaited them the finest and most elaborate luau ever given in Lihue. This was through the kindness of Mr. W. H. Rice, Jr., and in celebration of his recent marriage.

Covers were laid for 400, and the places were filled three times before all were fed, making at least 1,200 people who partook of the feast.

The decorations were beautiful, the music charming, and the viands delicious and abundant.

The large crowd was enthusiastic, and united in wishing their young host and hostess a happy and prosperous life. This was a delightful climax to a joyous day. Altogether, it was the most successful and greatest day ever known on Kauai. Complete harmony prevailed throughout the entire celebration. Not a drunken person was seen in that large and motley crowd, which is certainly unusual for a Fourth of July. Too much praise cannot be given the gentlemen who planned and executed the entertainments. The different committees, so far as known by the writer, were composed of Messrs. C. H. Bishop, J. H. Coney, W. H. Rice, Jr., Arthur Rice, C. W. Spitz, F. W. Carter, Mr. De Lacy, Hookalo and the Rev. J. M. Lydgate.

The first two named deserve special mention for the tireless energy they displayed from first to last. A great measure of the success of the occasion was due to their efforts.

Act of Bravery.

The story comes to light of a brave act on the part of Mr. Whitted of Admiral Beardslee's staff on Saturday, July 2d, when the fireworks and all festivities in the harbor had ceased. Mr. Whitted went off aboard close upon 11 o'clock, and was just ready to get into bed when he heard a man's cry of "Help, help! I'm drowning!" Knowing that there was not a moment to spare, he jumped straight through the port, and, guiding himself by means of the cries, then becoming weaker and weaker, he swam to the side of the

man, whom he found to be one of the bluejackets of the Philadelphia. He had been walking in his sleep and fallen into the water. Mr. Whitted held poor, half-drowned fellow with his head above water until a boat, in response to his orders, came off to where they were. The bluejacket was taken aboard and very soon made comfortable.

Marion Will Remain.

Referring to the statement in an evening paper relative to the anticipated departure of the Marion, it may be said that Admiral Beardslee instructed Captain Book to have his vessel put in thorough repair, so she could leave for San Francisco in two weeks, if necessary. Captain Book accepted this order as an intimation that the Marion would leave, and so notified his officers. Wives of the Lieutenant of Marines and Chief Engineer engaged passage on the Alameda, in consequence of the order. After Admiral Beardslee read the item in the Advertiser yesterday he notified Captain Book that he had no intention of sending the Marion away.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL STREET.

Portierres

Are the most fashionable door decorations obtainable. They are woven in beautiful designs, and the colors are delicate or strong as wished.

Our Stock

Embraces the latest conceits of French and American factories.

Chenille and Tapestry

Full length and width and sold single or in pairs. These goods were imported especially by us for select trade and bought at prices which enable us to offer them at exceptional values. Portierre Lounges made to order. Japanese matting - covered couches, for Summer use, always in stock.

Our Rugs

Are the handsomest in the city.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.
KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Your Stock Titivate

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Waltham

Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER,
FORT STREET. HONOLULU.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to **THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,**
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer
212 KING ST. TEL. 119.

Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New goods by every steamer, 1 riders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
Hollister & Co.
—AGENTS—

While goods are 'way down in price and don't let your opportunity go by to make the house beautiful. Nothing, not even furniture, adds so much to the appearance of a room as curtains. Just now the fad is to have a different shade of color at each window; the style most being used is chenille.

We have an elegantly assorted stock at lowest prices.

We have the most complete stock of childrens head gear in the city. Caps in silk of beautiful shades; sun bonnets in silk or fine grade of muslins, beautiful shapes and fascinating colors.

Kid gloves are worn more now by Honolulu ladies than ever before, perhaps the price has something to do with it. We are selling them at a low figure. Our assortment includes white or colored with fancy stitching.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hotels; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

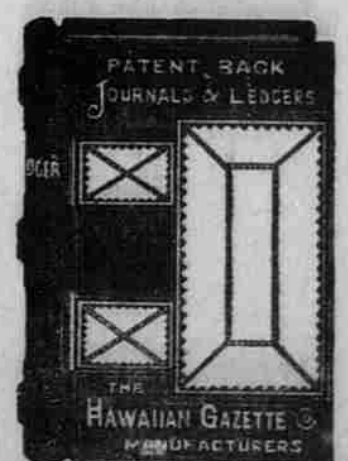
Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

JAPS UP IN COURT

They Make Claims Against the Plantation.

FOREST KOA TREES DYING OUT

Wild Cattle Rapidly Thinning the Forests.

Rainfall May Be Seriously Affected—Many Social Happenings.

MAUI, July 10.—During Thursday evening (the 8th) a reception was given Mr. and Mrs. Levi C. Lyman of Hilo at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay of Paia. The parlors were decorated in an attractive and artistic manner with greens and potted plants. After the usual compliments in the way of congratulation and felicitations, a program of music, vocal and instrumental, gave much pleasure. Mrs. Lyman (nee Hammond) formerly resided in Makawao for several years as teacher at Maunaloa Seminary.

Nineteen Japs, under the charge of Luna A. D. Landgraph of Paia plantation, have been recently stationed at Kailiili to care for the forests. The koa and other timber trees have been and are still dying so rapidly that grave fears are entertained lest by the destruction of the forests the rainfall be seriously diminished. It is said that the trees have been killed by wild cattle. On Molokai it is the great number of deer that are fast destroying the mountain vegetation.

Clark and Williams have appealed from the decision of Judge Halstead of Wailuku. After being convicted of selling opium, they were tried for gross cheat and acquitted.

Enos & Co. of Wailuku shipped 82 fat cattle from Kahikini to Honolulu this week. Eleven vaquereros drove the herd 50 or 60 miles from the pasture, via Ulupalaka to Kahului.

Ah Sam, a Chinese burning charcoal for George Miner of Liliha, of Makawao, is missing. When last seen he was covering the hole to a charcoal pit containing nine cords of wood. Nothing has been seen of him for three days. His hat was found near the pit, so it is thought that he has met with a horrible death amid the burning wood.

During Thursday (the 8th) 52 Japs were brought before Judge Halstead of Wailuku for leaving the cane field and refusing to labor. It seems that they got angry for being docked and claimed that the plantation owed them a balance for wages. However, in the test case of one of the 52 Judge Halstead sustained the Wailuku Sugar Company. George Hone for the Japs, and S. F. Chillingworth for plantation.

During Saturday (the 17th) a match race—\$100 a side—will be run at Kahului race track between M. T. Lyon's pony, Henrietta, and Scarface Charlie, the property of Jo Smith of Spreckelsville.

On the 9th the Circuit Court at Wailuku appointed A. N. Kepolika administrator of the estate of J. R. Whitford. The Maui Racing Association came out about \$150 ahead after paying all expenses incurred by the races of the Fourth.

J. D. Holt of Honolulu has recently purchased Sarah H., the Lahaina mare that beat Billy C. during the last races at Spreckels Park. The animal will be shipped to Honolulu by today's Claudine.

Mrs. A. B. Tucker, Mrs. Boegle, Misses Albright and four children, all of Honolulu, are domiciled at "Idlewild," Ollinda, for the summer.

Miss Annie Forbes of Honolulu is a guest of Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Hamakua-poko.

Miss Simpson of Oberlin is to be the new music teacher at Maunaloa Seminary.

Last Saturday F. F. and A. D. Baldwin returned from Yale for a vacation visit to Haiku. They brought a college chum, F. D. Van Buren, with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Aiken (nee Theller) of Oakland, are guests of Dr. P. J. Aiken of Paia.

L. M. Vettesen of Honolulu has been making a business tour through Wailuku and Makawao during the week. Weather: Showers brought in by the trade wind.

SEWALL AND ROOSEVELT.

Incidents in Lives of Two Harvard Graduates.

The Boston Journal's special correspondent writes the following to his paper from Washington: Only two men on this administration have secured exactly what they set out to get in the way of office, and it is curious, to say the least, that these two should have been members of the same class at Harvard not so many years ago.

Both Theodore Roosevelt and Harold Sewall were graduated in 1882. There must have been a strain of patriotism in that class quite out of the ordinary, for both Sewall and Roosevelt are as excellent specimens of intense young Americans as can be found. They are high-strung, self-assertive, full of Yankee mettle and ready to fight at the drop of the hat when the interests or the reputation of their country are at stake.

For a man to land exactly where he hoped to land out of the troubled sea of politics is something almost unprecedented, and there is fitness in the success which has attended the ambitions of these two mettlesome young fellows. One reason for their success was the fact that neither of them contemplated for a moment the possibility

of being relegated to what Senator Chandler calls the "S. E. G. list." Neither of them could have been put off with the promise of "something equally as good." For in the case of neither could there be any stretch of the imagination be anything "equally as good."

Roosevelt wanted to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, because he was ambitious above everything else to be identified with the upbuilding of the American Navy, and because he thought himself especially fitted for the place.

Sewall strove for the appointment as Minister to Hawaii because he foresaw that conditions there were likely to call for a man with just the qualities he knew himself to possess. Neither Sewall nor Roosevelt would have cared a fig for any other position in the gift of the President, and it is doubtful if either would have accepted any other, for both are independently rich and are in politics purely for the love of it. Neither the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy nor the mission to Hawaii is a place which the average politician would seek. One is a subordinate position without patronage. The other is a diplomatic post of the third class, with little salary and no social advantages.

When Roosevelt and Sewall were in college John D. Long was Governor of Massachusetts, and as Governor he sat on the platform of the Sanders Theater and saw the two young men receive their diplomas at commencement. Roosevelt took no part in the exercises except to march up with the rest of the class to get his sheepskin, but Sewall had a commencement part, and the honor of declaiming it from the rostrum in his black cap and gown. Just in the middle of it he forgot his lines. He faltered, flushed and stammered, and was on the point of collapsing altogether. But the Governor, who sat so near that he could touch his coat, saw the boy's embarrassment.

"Go on! Go on!" he whispered, just loud enough for Sewall to hear. The young orator recovered himself on the instant, caught up his lines and turned what might have been a humiliation into success. He has always remembered this little act of kindness on the part of Governor Long, and he reminded the Governor of it a few days ago at the Navy Department.

Roosevelt, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will occupy an historic desk. It is the desk which was first used during the war by Assistant Secretary Fox and it is the only piece of furniture remaining in the executive offices of the department as a reminiscence of those days. Until recently it has been in the room of the Secretary, and almost every Secretary, from Gideon Welles to Governor Long, has occupied it. But during the house-cleaning last week it was taken out of the Secretary's room and turned over to Roosevelt. It is a big flat table of ash, with numerous drawers, and it is conspicuous in the nest of mahogany furniture about the department.

UNION MEETING.

Christian Societies of Various Churches Came Together.

The first union meeting of the Y. M. C. A., Y. P. S. C. E. of Central Union Church, Epworth League of the Methodist Church and the Young Christian Workers of the Christian Church was held in the Sunday School rooms of Central Union Church last evening, with Mr. Bluxome, president of the Y. P. S. C. E., as leader. Every seat in the place was taken.

The meeting opened with four hymns. This was followed by prayer by Rev. H. W. Peck. Then Mr. Dunn of the Methodist Church spoke on the duty of and responsibility of young Christians in regard to those about them, urging active work and plenty of it. A violin solo, by William Love, was followed by a short talk by Mr. Monroe of the Christian Church, who spoke on the necessity of heeding the words of the Christian workers.

Secretary Coleman of the Y. M. C. A. then gave a few thoughts. In his mind Christ, in his plan of salvation, included the whole world. He was no respecter of persons, and not a prayer was given by Him in which the whole world was not included. It was the duty of Christians to follow in His footsteps and to spread out their Christian sympathy.

After a solo by Mr. Maurice Beckwith came a talk by Mr. Bluxome. He dwelt upon the age of accountability and pointed out the two opposite forces met with when that age was reached—the Christ and His power of love on one side, and Satan with his wicked, enticing ways on the other. Which would Christians choose?

After a couple of hymns, came the benediction and a most successful union meeting was at an end.

The next meeting of the union will be held two weeks hence. The subject will be: "Putting Religion Into Our Daily Tasks." Mr. H. M. Wells will lead.

COOKING ACCORDING TO SCIENCE.

Give me a spoon of oleo, ma,
An the sodium alkali,
For I am going to bake a pie, mamma,
I'm going to bake a pie.
For John will be hungry and tired, ma,
And his tissues will decompose;
So give me a gramme of phosphate,
And the carbon and cellulose.

Now give me a chunk of caseine, ma,
To shorten the thermic fat;
And hand me the oxygen bottle, ma,
And look at the thermostat;
And if the electric oven's cold
Just turn on half an ohm,
For I want to have supper ready
As soon as John comes home.

Now pass me the neutral dope, mamma,
And rotate the mixing machine,
But give me the sterilized water first,
And the oleomargarine,
And the phosphate, too, for, now I think,
The new typewriter's quit,
And John will need more phosphate food.

To help his brain a bit.
—New England Magazine.



The best preparation for preserving, restoring, and beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings, and becomes at once the favorite with ladies and gentlemen alike.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

With the STAR Safety Razor

One can shave his face from memory and do it clean. You can use this Razor by "Star" light or in a cellar without risk of cutting your countenance. The blade holder for stropping, and the strap, and then you have a complete outfit—except that your brush may be old; if so, ours, from 25 cents to a dollar each, will fix you up in good shape.

Yours to shave with—

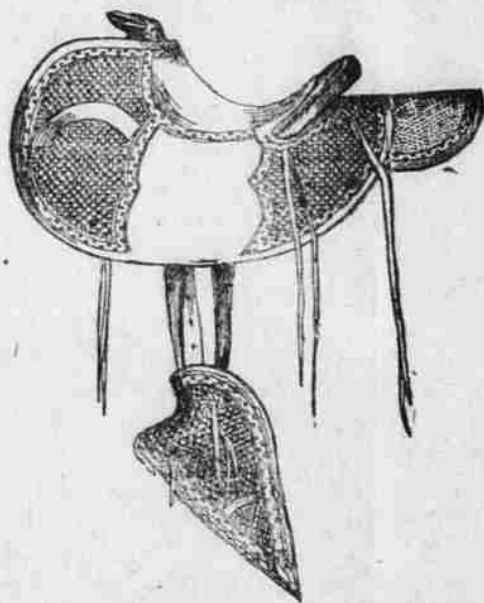
The STAR SAFETY RAZOR—at
E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

ALEX. CRISHOLM.

J. J. COUGHLIN.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.

Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.



Our Hand Made
HAWAIIAN
SADDLE!

With Genuine
Hawaiian Tree.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Hand Stamped Belts!

FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.

Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots,
Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.

We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACILITIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS: CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Hawaiian Hagey Institute

HONOLULU, H. I.

For the Treatment of Alcoholic,
Opium, Morphine, Cocaine
and Other Kindred
Diseases.

136 Beretania Street, between Emma and Fort
Private carriage entrance on lane,
Emma street, opposite Chinese Episcopal Church.

Separate cottage for medical advice
and treatment.

One hundred and sixty-three persons
have been successfully treated from
November, 1896, to May 30, 1897.

Satisfactory arrangements made for
patients from the Islands or from
abroad.

Patients under treatment have free
use of the Social Club Parlors.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Young, President;
W. R. Castle, Vice President;
J. A. Magoon, Treasurer; A. V. Gear,
Secretary; R. S. Scrimgeour, Auditor.

For further information, apply to

ROBT. SWAN SCRIMGEOUR,
Manager, Pro Tem.
Telephone, 706.
4624-A6m 1869-6m

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

TIMELY TOPICS

JULY 3, 1897.

STOVES.

The public of the Hawaiian Islands know a good thing when they see it and the best thing in the way of oil stoves is universally admitted by them to be the justly celebrated Blue Flame Oil Stove.

So much are they appreciated that we would not mention them were it not for the fact that a fresh supply has reached us. In addition to these sizes in use here, we have a third or smaller size, especially recommended and constructed for small families, and embracing all the qualities found in the larger sizes.

The Dietz Stove Company—the largest oil stove manufacturers in the United States—are now turning out a beautiful stove for burning kerosene. Complete with oven and pots, etc.

We have several in assorted sizes and are disposing of them at a very low price.

In wood or coal burning stoves we have the celebrated Fisher Steel Ranges. The Pansy, sizes 6, 7 and 8. The Columbus, sizes 7 and 8. The Olive, Bono; and for hotels or restaurants we have a specially suitable one—The Empire City. In this the oven is very large, the heating surface exceptionally so, and the price very low indeed.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

Mothers

Made
Happy

The latest and best nipple on the market is the SPIRALRIB.

Prevents Collapse

It is made of pure rubber, and has a spiral rib extending through the mouth piece that prevents it from collapsing.

Prevents Colic

It has been endorsed by the medical profession generally, and adopted by many leading nurseries throughout America.

Insures Health

Can be used on any kind of ordinary nursing bottle. The price more reasonable than most nipples now on sale.

Saves the Baby

Once used always used. They are high-grade goods. We are the sole agents for these nipples, and shall be pleased to send you a sample on request.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day; Makana, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday ... July 20 ... Tuesday ... Oct. 12
Friday ... July 30 ... Friday ... Oct. 22
*Tuesday ... Aug. 10 ... Tuesday ... Nov. 2
Friday ... Aug. 20 ... Friday ... Nov. 12
*Tuesday ... Aug. 31 ... Tuesday ... Nov. 22
*Friday ... Sep. 1 ... Friday ... Dec. 3
Tuesday ... Sep. 21 ... Tuesday ... Dec. 14
Friday ... Oct. 1 ... Thursday ... Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makana and Kawaihae the same day; Makana, Maui Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday ... July 16 ... Tuesday ... Oct. 19
Tuesday ... July 27 ... Friday ... Oct. 29
Friday ... Aug. 6 ... Tuesday ... Nov. 9
Tuesday ... Aug. 17 ... Friday ... Nov. 19
Friday ... Aug. 27 ... Tuesday ... Nov. 29
Tuesday ... Sep. 7 ... Friday ... Dec. 10
Friday ... Sep. 17 ... Tuesday ... Dec. 21
Tuesday ... Sep. 27 ... Friday ... Dec. 31
Friday ... Oct. 7 ...

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

DETROIT

JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1897

SECRETARY GAGE'S PLANS.

President McKinley has been extremely fortunate in the selection of the men placed at the head of each of the important branches of the government, and in none more so than in the choice of Mr. Gage of Chicago as Secretary of the treasury. Mr. Gage is a western man, of middle age, who has risen from an office boy to the rank of being considered the leading banker and financier in the United States. He has never been a speculator, in any sense of the word, but has made finances and banking a life study, and probably has the clearest and most intelligent views regarding money and banking, of any man living. To have such a person placed at the head of the treasury department of the United States, just at this time, when national finances need a clear head and a firm hand to direct the changes which are demanded, is creditable alike to the President who selected him, and to himself in relinquishing a lucrative office for one yielding half its salary.

Another instance of President McKinley's sagacity and liberality is the retention of Mr. Eckles, as controller of the currency. He is a democrat, was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, and though a young man of only thirty years of age, and in personal appearance a mere boy, is considered as one of the ablest officers for his bureau that has ever held the position. To these two men will be left the reorganization of the currency system, with the assistance of other officials and public men who have made the currency and banking a study. The plan is to draw up a bill accompanied with a report on national finances to be presented at the opening of the December session of Congress. Although no details have been published regarding the plan which Secretary Gage proposes to establish, it is thought that it will adopt the best features of the Canadian banking system, which has worked so well, and is considered better than any system that has been tried. The greenbacks will then be withdrawn from circulation as fast as can be done with safety.

The measure, when completed, will be submitted to the President and his cabinet, and any serious objections to it will need to be removed. The aim will be to satisfy the views of both parties, so far as it can be done.

If an outsider may be allowed to make a suggestion, it would be to withdraw from circulation all bank or treasury notes of five dollars and under, and allow none to be issued. This would make a demand in the United States for silver, such as has not existed for many years—silver having been almost wholly driven out of circulation by the small bills. Five dollars in change is not a large amount to carry in one's purse or pocket, but when it comes to fifty millions of people, each one on an average having that amount, it would give to silver a circulation and demand which it does not now have in the United States.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

While no very important news has been received lately from Cuba, and the situation continues about the same as it has been for a year past, two important statements have been made public recently. One is a letter from President Cisneros of the Cuban republic, to President McKinley, giving his report of the situation in Cuba. The other is from a special correspondent sent out by

the Washington Star, who traveled from one end of the island to the other, and who appears to have had every opportunity afforded to him to report impartially on the actual condition of the country, and the war, based on reliable information. President Cisneros says:

The civil branch of the Government is well established, and its workings are daily becoming more thoughtful and complete.

The entire province of Santiago, with the exception of several large towns, is entirely under our control. In more than 200 cities, towns and villages Spain has not a soldier, and has apparently relinquished all claims to that territory.

Spain collects today but one-eighth of the annual taxes in Puerto Principe, Santa Clara and Santiago provinces she did two years ago, while the taxes levied and collected by this Government have in the three provinces amounted to more than \$380,000.

These taxes are not collected by aid of the military. The levy is fixed by our Secretary of the Treasury with the counsel of the Secretary of the Interior, and the civil officers in the various prefects collect the same in the regular way. We have established throughout the island a system of mails. An important feature of the civil government has been the issuing of books and the establishing of schools. In various sections of Santiago and Puerto Principe school houses have been erected and native teachers appointed.

The army in the field, under the command of my brave and true friend, General-in-Chief Maximo Gomez, is conducting a war of energy and mercy. The rules of government and the dictation of humanity direct it.

The struggle may go on for years, and Cuba may continue to fight the battle against fearful odds alone, but so long as there is a God to give us courage we will cling to the banner of right and freedom, and never falter until the victory is won.

The following are taken from the Washington Star's correspondent's report:

I have been asked since returning from Cuba about the extent and the prospect of the military operations there. The essence of the situation is simple enough. Weyler and Gomez dispute the mastery of the desert waste which they have jointly made. The sovereignty is a divided one, with little probability of either ever holding full sway. There is, however, something resembling war still going on, and likely to go on. It is a war in which Spain cannot conquer the insurgents, and the insurgents cannot drive the Spanish troops from the island.

General Weyler now has under his command a force variously estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000. He claims to have pacified the four provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana. The largest proportion of the Spanish soldiers not in hospitals are operating in Santa Clara. They have been shifted from the western part of the island.

The insurgents, for all practical purposes, hold the two eastern provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe. They let the Spaniards keep most of the seaports, because they themselves have not the men to hold large towns. General Gomez has under him a force of insurgents which is estimated all the way from 25,000 to 60,000.

The insurgents in the different provinces are practically separate armies, but they all obey Gomez's orders, and no important military operations are undertaken without his direction.

Garcia was a rebel leader in the 10 years' war. He is looked upon by the insurgents as their coming general, and if anything happened to Gomez he would succeed to the command of the army. This spring his operations against the Spanish troops have been brilliant and almost uniformly successful. Charles Gordon, a Georgian, is one of Gomez's trusted lieutenants.

I was told by insurgent sympathizers in Havana that in a military sense the insurrection was stronger than ever. My observation of the campaigning did not justify this assertion. The insurrection is perhaps stronger because relatively Spain is weaker. As to military operations, it would be idle to say that General Weyler, with his 200,000 soldiers, has accomplished nothing. It is doubtful if Gomez could now lead a body of insurgents within sight of Havana, as he once did.

I have been asked whether the guerrilla method of carrying on the war does not add to its savagery. That may be an open question, but as the desolation grows and spreads, the savagery does increase. It has already been commented on that General Weyler shoots prisoners of war contrary to the usages of civilized nations. That is only half the story. I know from personal investigation of instances where the hospitals of the insurgents have been destroyed by the Spanish troops and the wounded insurgents and their attendants murdered. There is no exaggeration in the reports which have come to the United States of these attacks on the hospitals. Nor have the atrocities of the guerrillas, who are part of the Spanish forces, been exaggerated. The guerrillas do drag the bodies of their victims into the town to be publicly exhibited. They are guilty of unspeakable crimes.

These extracts are quite sufficient to show that the war in Cuba is likely to continue as long as Spain can furnish the money to do so, or the insurgent Cubans can find leaders capable of maintaining the guerrilla mode of warfare, which is the only mode in which it has been conducted during the two years that the present revolution has been in progress. Whether the United States will attempt to interfere in the struggle remains

to be seen. The probability is that she will not do so, unless compelled to, by some indiscreet act of Spain, which the latter will carefully avoid. For a more detailed account of the situation in Cuba, readers are referred to Review of Reviews for June, page 562.

Little has been reported of late regarding the war between Greece and Turkey. At the latest date, an armistice had been agreed to, pending negotiations for peace. Turkey demands the surrender of the entire province of Thessaly lying between Greece and Turkey proper. Greece refuses to surrender it, as it is peopled almost wholly by Greeks. The council of the European Powers are willing to grant to Turkey a strip along the northern boundary line of Thessaly, mostly mountainous country. This offer Turkey declines, and here the matter rested at the latest date. The possession of the island of Crete, is also mixed up in the peace settlement. The Cretans wish to be annexed to Greece, while Russia wants it to remain attached to Turkey. So that it is really a three-cornered affair. A German writer gives the following statement, showing Russia's interest in the peace settlement: The attitude of Russia in the Greco-Turkish controversy with regard to Crete has occasioned a good deal of surprise, as, notwithstanding the blood ties which connect the Greek and Russian thrones, the policy of the great White Bear of the east has been decidedly pro-Turkish. This, however, is easily explained by the fact that the Island of Crete is a strategic point of more than usual importance as a coaling station, which, should Greek annexation become an accomplished fact, would be forever lost to Russia. On the other hand, the Russian mind has never ceased to cherish the belief that Russian supremacy in Turkey is sooner or later inevitable, and should Crete remain an integral part of the Turkish empire, Russia would then hold the key to the eastern basin of the Mediterranean. Russia, therefore, has not been at all scrupulous in the methods employed by her in blocking the plans of King George by resorting to the smaller principalities of the Balkan peninsula.

There are several localities on this island of Oahu and also on Kauai and Maui, where the sea water near the shore is so fresh that the natives fill their kegs and tins with it for drinking and cooking purposes. This freshening of the sea water is caused by underground streams flowing down from the highlands and discharging into the sea. A singular discovery has been made off the west coast of Senegal, Africa, of a Submarine river, probably formed in the same way as the fresh water pools referred to above. It seems that the submarine cable, which spans the ocean from the African coast to Pernambuco, South America, has been twice broken by some mysterious agency, at a distance of over one hundred miles from the coast. Dredging was resorted to, in some instances with nets, and fresh water plants were brought up, resembling river weeds, and with feathers of birds, pieces of carpets and driftwood, and more singular still pieces of orange peel, all found on the bottom of the ocean, fifty or a hundred miles from shore. The breakage of the submarine cable was attributed to the action of this submarine stream, and the cable has been removed to another place. Submarine rivers are known to exist in several localities, the most noted being off the Gulf of Carpentaria. The orange peel and pieces of carpet may readily have been drawn down by the suction of the water as it left the inland river through a duct that led to the submarine outlet into the ocean. Our island submarine outlets of fresh

mountain water, discharging into the ocean explain very plausibly how the large African submarine rivers may be formed, and how birds' feathers, carpets and orange peels are carried out to sea in them.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, has always been a staunch friend of Hawaii, and now that she applied for annexation to the great republic, and the question must be fairly and squarely met, he takes every opportunity to show the necessity of perfecting the annexation of the group. In a recent interview he said: "As to Hawaii, the President's policy seems to me in the highest degree wise, strong and statesmanlike. For 5 years we have maintained close relations with those islands. Americans have developed and controlled them. Repeatedly we have declared that the interference of any other nation would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States. The powers of Europe have recognized and accepted our position. Now the Japanese are pouring in there and trying to get control of the islands by colonization. We have no right to say to those Americans and Europeans who have made the islands what they are that we will leave them to be submerged and overwhelmed by an Asiatic invasion. If we are not prepared to protect our own kith and kin in those islands, then we must allow them to seek the protection and good government of England. To this latter course we should never assent, and, therefore, the one unavoidable duty is to take the islands ourselves. Every commercial, military and political reason commands such action. It is pitiful to say that we may find difficulties and annoyances in managing Hawaii. A people who have subdued the American continent and fought the greatest war of modern times can surely manage a little group of islands in the Pacific."

The arrest, trial and conviction of Commander Booth-Tucker, in New York City, during May last, for disturbance of the quiet of the night has created considerable feeling among those sympathizing with him, as well as others. The law guarantees freedom of worship alike to all sects. But this freedom seems according to the reports, to have been forfeited on several occasions, amounting to an unlawful disturbance of the quiet of the night. "Witnesses claimed that one night there were 1700 persons in the 'barracks,' more than 200 of whom were raising a din with cornets, drums and tambourines. All were singing songs to the tunes of 'The Bowers' and 'The Sunshine of Paradise Alley.' Another night they 'burned the devil,' and on a third they 'dedicated the Heavenly Babe, Herbert Booth-Tucker.' On these nights, also on the night when there was a grand hallelujah eye-opener, witnesses said they could not sleep." If confined to reasonable hours, no complaint would ever have been sustained in court, whether the devil were driven away from the premises or not. In this case, the ground of conviction rested in the fact that the noises were kept up till late hours, even after midnight, when rest and quiet are demanded by the people, and the public guardians are bound to preserve it.

The appointment of Hon. W. Luther Wilcox to be Magistrate of the District Court of this city will receive unanimous approval. For some time past it has been apparent that he possessed qualifications for the position which no other man held in the same degree. His perfect knowledge not only of the native language, but of the habits and peculiarities of Hawaiians, enables him to read their thoughts and minds as very few foreigners can. Although not a regularly bred lawyer, he probably knows

more of the principles of law as applicable to the practice of our district courts, than many who have had superior advantages. The position of District Magistrate is a very difficult and thankless one to hold in any country, and it is often a very trying one. Judge de la Vergne, who retires from the magistrate's seat, has given much better satisfaction than some people anticipated he would, when he accepted the office, being a comparative stranger among us. We understand that he purposes to devote himself to the practice of law in this city, for which he is well qualified.

Desertions from American warships are not confined to vessels visiting this port, but take place in other foreign as well as in American home ports. A naval officer, when asked by a newspaper reporter in Philadelphia the reason for these frequent desertions, made the following statement: Few people have any idea of the number of desertions from warships when they enter port. Sometimes as many as twenty or thirty men take French leave, and despite the offer of \$20 reward for the arrest of each man, they are seldom apprehended. There does not exist dissatisfaction on board any of the ships, and the fault lies in the fact that men of foreign birth, without recommendation, have been allowed to enter the navy. When these men received a month's pay, they are granted shore leave, and are not seen again. This is only the lower class, as some of the best officers and bluejackets in Uncle Sam's navy are foreigners.

Mr. Havemeyer, president of the Sugar Trust, was brought before one of the Washington courts, on a charge of contumacy in not answering the question asked him by Senator Allen. The following was the question propounded: "I will ask you to produce full data as to all money contributed by the American Sugar Refining Company, or any of its officers, in the different states in the Union in 1892-93 for political purposes, to any political party, whether at a national or state election." The judge decided that he was not obliged to answer, and dismissed the case. Mr. Searles, who was brought before the court on the same charge, was also discharged. So far, the law has been unable to reach them. Whether there was or was not ground for the charges of corrupt influence in 1894, it is quite clear from Senator Aldrich's strong statement that no such influence was brought to bear upon the Senate Committee at its recent sessions.

Educated men in the United States are regarding with approval the awakening interest of workingmen in the subject of immigration. A series of questions has recently been prepared and issued in the form of a circular by the labor organizations to the individual labor unions. The answers will indicate a close study of the benefits and dangers arising from immigration, and will contain suggestions for the improvement of existing laws. The subject is one of vital importance to any country where there are undeveloped resources and room for an increase in the population. Intelligent workingmen, actuated by a desire to promote the best interests of their native or their adopted country, and aroused to a full appreciation of the need of good citizens, are mighty factors in building up a stable government.

LARGE FIELD FOR STUDENTS.

French Universities Extend Privileges to Americans.

The demands of American scholars for the admission of American students to the right of undergoing the same examinations as French students in the French universities, provided they prove they have spent sufficient time at the French universities, have at last been recognized. The Chicago Times-Herald says that the Superior Council of the Paris University has voted a decree reforming the degree of licentiate—the intervening degree between the baccalaureate and the doctorate—in such a manner as will permit the French faculties of science to be as liberal in their regulations, as are the German universities.

The new features introduced by this decree are: Wider choice in the selection of studies; liberty to migrate from one university to another, and the privilege of taking examinations successively or en bloc, just as the student wishes. The student is expected to qualify for his license in one of three groups of studies.

American students are admitted on the basis of their American diplomas. If an able man and thoroughly prepared, a student will be able to discharge the work required for his "license" in one year by carrying his three subjects simultaneously. He may, however, if he wishes, take them in successive years, traveling from one faculty to another, and following, at the same time, other courses.

After having pursued a study for a year the student has the privilege of applying for examination, and if he stands his test, receives a certificate of study. Whenever he secures three such certificates, covering studies in one group, he receives the diploma of licentiate of sciences, and the doctorate is then to be obtained on the presentation of a satisfactory thesis. This is practically the German system modified, so that the student may not only take his examinations whenever he is ready, but also receive independent credits for every portion of his work.

BASEBALL-PITCHING MACHINE.

Practical Test of Professor Hinton's New Device.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—Professor Hinton's patent baseball-pitching gun was a decided success today. Eight, strike-outs, one base on balls, one wild pitch and four safe hits is the record in three innings today in the first fair test of the machine's practicability in an actual game. Nines representing the Ivy Club and Tiger Inn, two of Princeton's social clubs, played a match game, using the gun to pitch for both teams, and the contest attracted a large crowd of interested spectators, prominent among whom were Mrs. Cleveland and a party of friends and many Princeton professors, who came to see with what success Professor Hinton's invention would meet.

The gun is discharged by the batsman, who, when ready for the ball to be delivered, steps upon an electrical intercepting plate, connected by wires with the trigger of the cannon. The speed with which the ball is thrown is regulated by compressed air, and prong-like projectors from the cannon's mouth impart a rotary motion to the sphere when discharged, producing a curve in any direction, according as the position of the projecting prongs is changed.

There is but one serious defect in the operation of the machine that will prevent its use in games, and that is the long time required for reloading. This was especially noticeable in today's game, because the intercepting plate was out of order, and the frequent delays thereby necessitated did not allow the game to be finished. Only three innings were played.

During the first inning the batsmen were timid at standing near the plate, and the big out curves caused them to jump back, but as the gun threw strikes in every instance they plucked up courage, stood closer to the plate and succeeded occasionally in making safe hits. The game was uninteresting, excepting for the novelty of seeing the pitcher's box occupied by a machine. The Ivy Club won by a score of 7 to 3.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Is Your

Blood pure? Do not pass by this question with an evasive answer. It means much to your health, your happiness, your usefulness. If your blood is pure you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; your nerves will be steady. You will have little need to fear disease if your

Blood

Is pure and you keep it so. Now is the time to see that your blood is pure, and to give it richness and vitality and the life and strength-giving properties which are required, nothing can equal Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes

Pure

Rich, Red Blood. It will overcome that tired feeling, create an appetite, give sweet, refreshing sleep and make you strong. It will build you up and enable you to resist the enervating effects of warm or changeable weather. Is not this exactly what you want? Then take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

SEASON IS ENDED

Report of Secretary Coleman of Y. M. C. A.

Interest Taken by the Members in Athletics—Nine Prizes Won.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the association hall last night.

The amendments to the constitution, as proposed by a committee appointed for that purpose, were adopted. By the adoption of these quite a change is brought about in that the management of the association is virtually in the hands of the directors, now increased to nine.

The Educational Committee's report showed active preparation being made for offering every advantage to those wishing to attend the classes during the coming course.

Secretary Coleman was granted a leave of absence of one month.

The matter of an assistant to the general secretary in the gymnasium work was referred to a committee, composed of the president, general secretary and chairman of the Gymnasium and Educational Committees.

Mr. Coleman will devote more of his time to the educational branch of the Y. M. C. A. during the approaching terms.

A. Vernon Morse was elected to active membership in the Y. M. C. A. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$47.73, with all bills paid.

Following is the report of the general secretary for the month of June:

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1897.

"HONOLULU, H. I., July 1, 1897.

To the Board of Directors and Members of the Association:

"On the 3d of June we had an exhibition of the gymnasium work, held in the gymnasium, that formerly closed the gymnasium season an attempt was made to interest some of the young men in athletics, and with a success that is encouraging for future efforts. During the summer, so far, nine have entered the different contests and nine prizes have been won. It is probable that by this means several young men will be drawn to the gymnasium in the coming season. During the month four committee meetings were held, with an attendance of 19, and already the work is being planned for the fall opening. We were very glad to have Mr. W. H. Sallmon visit us on his way to Australia, and were fortunate in having him speak to us on two occasions, besides speaking to the public from the pulpit in Central Union Church. The committee conference, which was held on the 30th and attended by 20 of the workers, was probably the most profitable, and already suggestions made then are finding place in the future plans.

"While in a sense the summer months are not busy ones, usually, and are taken up with vacations largely, yet they are, in a sense, very important; for our plans for the coming year's work should be laid widely and well, and we cannot begin too soon. I would then encourage each one to see that the department in which he is directly interested is not too slow in making its plans and feeling responsible, to that extent, for the success of the work as a whole. Shall we, then, not pray the Lord of the harvest that He send forth laborers into His harvest and that He not only send them forth, but that they may be prepared for their respective service.

"Respectfully submitted,
"H. E. COLEMAN,
"General Secretary."

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Continuation of Dr. Brown's Interesting Talk.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At the Summer School yesterday morning Dr. Brown continued his address on "The Relation of the Feelings to Education." He spoke of the feeling of emulation.

A certain amount of emulation is a good thing, because it is true to the condition of life. This should not be an emulation to surpass others, but to surpass one's self. Prize-giving is bad. Emulation in the form of debates is common among good teachers, but there is a better kind of emulation. In debate, the energy of the pupil is given to maintaining a position previously taken. The effort should be to find the truth of the position. The method of discussion or co-operative seeking after truth, proposed by Ziller, is preferable. There is emulation brought into exercise by this method, but it is of a far better kind than that brought out by debate. It encourages co-operation. The kind of relationship that should exist between the pupil and the teacher.

A really affectionate relation between teacher and pupil is good, but confidence and respect and the quieter emotion is to be preferred to a wild admiration.

The lecturer should create hope. "That that the children desire to do, that that they desire and seek after earnestly, that that they believe they can do, that they can do."—Pestalozzi.

After Dr. Brown's address Mrs. Dillingham spoke of a visit to Tompkins School.

This school is Professor Brown's child. It is a district school of eight rooms and four rooms for kindergarten. It is an observation school. The children are taught to observe, and the teachers observe the children. It is not a select school. The children are of the laboring class, and are of different nationality. Visitors are invited to visit any of the rooms, but are requested not to interrupt the teachers. Recess—The children during recess mend their clothes.

The lesson in one room was on the lizard. They had live lizards there. Decorations all around the rooms were pictures of animal and bird life, grouped and classified. Flowers were attached to sheets of paper and supplied a theme for instruction in elementary botany. The observation has been made there that the attention of the child of 6 can be kept for seven minutes.

The other classes took the usual course, except that, this being Friday, Mr. Townsend took Professor Brown's afternoon class and discussed the keeping of registers.

REMAINS IN STATU QUO.

Nothing Doing in the Japanese Imbroglio.

Attorney General Smith is on the anxious bench, waiting for the arrival of the Gaelic, believing it will bring some definite news of the action of Congress regarding annexation.

"We received no telegram from Mr. Hatch by the last steamer," he said yesterday, "our only advice being in the form of a letter, announcing the fact that Japan had protested, and giving his opinion that the protest would hurry along annexation. The letter was so replete with information as I would have liked, but, I presume, nothing else of importance occurred."

"The Japanese question remains in statu quo. We have given our views, which happen to be diametrically opposite those of Japan, and there we are. The last phase was submitted to Minister Shimamura about two weeks ago, and he felt it his duty to submit the matter to his home Government. "In all of our intercourse with him, Minister Shimamura has shown himself to be anxious to have the differences settled amicably and with as little trouble as possible. Both publicly and privately he has been all that any one could desire. He is carrying out the instructions of his Government in asking us to accede in certain things, which we cannot do. He does not feel that he can give way, and that is our position. We have certainly made no headway, and it does not look as though we can under the present conditions."

When arbitration was suggested as the only solution to the dilemma, Mr. Smith ventured no opinion.

KINDERGARTEN MISSION.

How San Francisco Will Keep the Children Off the Streets.

The Examiner of May 24 says: In Academy Hall, dusty, covey and barren, on Mission street, opposite the Mint, the Rev. Henry Victor Morgan will establish a kindergarten mission. This kindergarten mission is to be a sort of Hull House undertaken, with the Hull House methods reversed. That is, instead of being primarily for adults and secondarily for children, it is to be for the child first, and the adult afterwards; for, from Mr. Morgan's point of view, when it comes to modeling the good man and woman, "it is easier to form than re-form."

The scope of this new mission is wide. In addition to taking the children of the poor, little ones from three to seven years old, off the streets and placing them under the beneficent influence of kindergarten care, it intends stepping behind the children and doing what it can to provide them with good parents.

The big hall, beautified according to the Froebel idea, will be used on weekdays for the children. On Sunday afternoons it will serve as a lecture-room, or, more properly, a place of meeting for parents to discuss the interests and needs of children, for it is not the aim to have the people who come to these meetings talked to so much as talked with in the effort to bring about a better condition of life among the poor, and help them to find better ways. Each Sunday night there will be a gospel meeting. There will be a reading-room, made comfortable and pleasant, where men and women may read the daily papers and whatever literature it is possible to procure.

And there will be a barroom in which men and women are to be accorded equal rights. It is to be a temperance bar, and as soon as the finances of the mission permit, it is to have a free-lunch attachment.

The social side of the undertaking is to be made as attractive as possible, and lectures, theatrical and musical entertainments are to be provided from time to time. It is a simple, practical, plain undertaking, very like the man who is establishing it. It doesn't shake the admonishing finger at its proteges. It offers them the helping hand, in exhorting them to give up unwholesome pleasures it has the wholesome ones to offer in their stead.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan's chief capital in starting it is faith. He hopes that it will be supported by subscription, the subscribers pledging themselves to contribute a fixed sum, from 25 cents up on the first of every month. On the face, that isn't a very substantial financial outlook, but Mr. Morgan has twice accomplished pretty big undertakings with practically nothing.

Somewhere in the good book it says, "By their deeds shall ye know them," which gives Mr. Morgan a fair chance of being well known, for he is a man of deeds. He has been for four years in the ministry, yet he has built two churches, chiefly with his own hand, and has this latest work, the kindergarten mission already so well under way that it will be formally opened on the last Sunday in this month.

MILK INSPECTOR

Manager Werick Says One is Necessary.

Dairymen's Association is Not a Trust—Prices Have Not Been Increased.

Manager Werick, of the Dairymen's Association, was seen in his office in Lincoln block last night, and, in response to certain questions, gave the following facts in regard to the new venture:

"People do not seem to understand what the Dairymen's Association is. There is an impression that it is a trust, but such is not the case. It is a co-operative company, and not a trust. The latter means a business in which all the dairies of the city are included. As it is, there are but seven dairies in the association. The prices of milk have not been put up, and everything in that line is just as it was before. Any of the other dairies of Honolulu are at perfect liberty to come in when they wish to. This will interfere not in the least with the association."

"The main object of the association, as already stated in the Advertiser, is to cut down expenses and that end will surely be accomplished. Another object (perhaps a minor one, but certainly not such to the dairymen) is to insure the payment on time of all bills or a discontinuance of supply. You will see at once from these two objects that the association is not in vain. We intend to give the people pure milk, but they must pay for it."

"By the way, people in the city, or at least a goodly number of them, do not seem to know pure milk when they see it. The other day a man came in here and complained because the milk was too thick. Now, you understand, that we can give such people 'thin' milk if they want it, but one of our objects is to give our customers pure milk. This we will always furnish to them, but they must remember that the care of the same after it has been delivered to them is a most important feature."

"Now, then, in speaking about pure milk, it might not be out of the way to suggest the necessity of a milk inspector—something that, in the very nature of circumstances, is badly needed. I can think of no better man than Dr. Shaw. Were he to be appointed, his duty should be to overhaul a milk wagon at anytime whatsoever, walk into a restaurant or go immediately to the dairies, his whole intention being the examination of the milk and the pronouncing as pure or impure that which he finds. The Dairymen's Association is most anxious to see such an inspector appointed, and the sooner the better."

"At the present time, in order to insure pure milk, the manager of each dairy watches his own stock carefully and sends the milk here in care of a trusty driver. The perfection of this scheme will be reached when we have sealed cans. When there can be absolutely no question and when there is added to this the extra precaution of an inspector, the people of Honolulu need have no fear as to the obtaining of a pure article."

"We are, as yet, not certain that we will keep our offices here in the Lincoln block, but, in case we do change, it will be to a place equally as central. We are out to accommodate people, and we will give them the best with the least trouble to themselves."

Surprised Attorney.

Attorney Eddings, acting as prosecutor, was one of the most surprised men in the city. On Wednesday a woman was arrested on the charge of adultery, and in the Police Court on Thursday pleaded guilty and received a small fine. The man in the case was tried yesterday, and was identified first by the woman and later by two other persons as the man implicated with her. Attorney Eddings was preparing himself for a verdict of guilty, and Attorney Neumann, who defended the prisoner, was ready to write out an appeal to the Circuit Court, when Judge De La Vergne rendered a verdict of acquittal. The only witness for the defense was the prisoner. He swore that he was in the bosom of his family at the time the crime charged was committed.

Will He Race?

The following communication has been received from a prominent wheelman in the city:

"If the feeling among the friends of George Martin that he can beat John Sylva in a match race, still exists and they consider that a trophy is not sufficient, they can find something like \$500 instead. If Martin does not accept Sylva's challenge soon, the latter will go to Hilo with the intention of making a record to and from the Volcano. The public want to see a race between the two wheelmen. One point will be gained—talking will cease on all sides."

Chronic Bondsmen.

Three Chinamen were arrested yesterday morning for having in their possession a number of che fa tickets. As is usual, there appeared on the scene countrymen ready to bail them out. One was a clerk in an attorney's office quite close to the police station, and another was a clerk in an attorney's office a little farther away. The first was on the spot a little earlier than the second, and had one man all fixed, ready to be released. He was arguing with the other two, when the second Chinese clerk appeared on the scene. Through persuasive eloquence he succeeded in getting the two Chinamen to consent to be bailed out by him. A little later the attorney, who has

the second clerk named in his office, appeared at the police station and asked the first clerk what business he had to take away his clients. The Chinaman made some kind of a reply, when the attorney slapped one side of his face, and, not waiting for the other side, slapped on the opposite side.

The Chinaman did not like this proceeding and threatened to have the attorney arrested, but as yet, no warrant has been issued.

GARDENER ROBBED.

Gonsalves' House Broken Into and \$60 Stolen.

Gonsalves, the flower man, who has his garden on the Pauoa road, near the residence of A. T. Atkinson, was robbed of \$60 last night.

Gonsalves shut up his house at about 8:30 o'clock and went down the road to see a friend. He had been sitting in the house but a very few minutes, when his boy, who was away when he started out, came running into the house with the information that the front door had been broken in.

Gonsalves and his friend rushed up to the house and found the door as described by the boy. Various articles were scattered all over the room. The trunk was broken open and \$60, mostly in gold, was missing. The thief or thieves must have been watching Gonsalves when he went out for the job was done in a very short time. The gardener suspects some of his "friends," who knew he had money in the trunk.

Police Court Notes.

In the Police Court, before Judge Wilcox yesterday, Solomon Edwards was fined \$15 and costs for assault and battery on T. Christy. Appeal noted.

The case of E. Cook of the Honolulu Iron Works for assault and battery on Peter Lewis was nolle prosequi.

W. Crews was given a month on the reef for drunkenness.

Ochune, the Japanese woman, charged with common nuisance, was fined \$1 and costs.

Two bluejackets of the Philadelphia were fined \$4 and costs for affray; another \$2 and costs for drunkenness, and still another forfeited bail on the same charge.

Kaikaia was fined \$5 and costs for assault and battery on Kaohia.

Three Chinamen were fined \$2 and costs each for violating Sunday laws.

Augusta Guerra and Ezebel Barra were reprimanded for committing assault and battery.

Circuit Court News.

Kelli Kokau vs. Hutchinson Plantation Company, a bill to admeasure dower, was heard before Judge Carter yesterday. The case was submitted by counsel on briefs.

W. O. Smith filed his final accounts as guardian of the Bridge minors yesterday.

The case of Maria Ena et al. vs. Lot K. Lane, a bill for partition, was filed before Judge Carter yesterday.

The appealed cases of Toyotaro, Sotaro and Fokomoto, the Japanese accused of killing an interpreter on Maui, will be heard by stipulation in vacation.

Henry Smith was appointed commissioner yesterday to sell the Lane property.

Company D Minstrels.

At a large gathering of Company D last evening, four new members were elected. It was unanimously decided to begin preparations at once for the most elaborate minstrel entertainment ever put on by the company. Major McCarthy was selected as business manager, and Gus Murphy, a most competent man, as director, and stage manager. Captain Bergstrom, Lieutenant Crane and Lieutenant Timmons were appointed a committee to arrange details. The entertainment will be put on in September, either in the Drill Shed or the Opera House.

Tax-Payer Kicks.

MR. EDITOR:—The tax books were advertised in your paper as being open to the public from the 1st to the 15th day of July. On calling at the Tax Office on Saturday, the 10th, they refused to allow me to see the books, and only read off to me the amount of my taxes. When I asked to see how much my neighbors were taxed, Mr. Wright refused to let me know. Is this the usual treatment of a tax-payer? I may mention that there was no one else at the window, so that the excuse of being too busy could not be applied.

A TAX-PAYER.

Hingley Gets Gold Medal.

For making the highest average score in the Citizens' Guard for the last six months, Marshal Brown has presented Capt. Ed Hingley of Company F with a handsome gold medal. Captain Hingley's score was 428, with an average of 48.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Hope Kinney, sister of Mrs. Millen, to Mr. H. T. Hayelden, a popular island boy, and head clerk in the dry goods department of J. T. Waterhouse's, is announced.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The many friends of Miss Maggie Davison will be glad to know that she is doing very well after a serious operation.

The residents of Walkiki were treated to the spectacle of a beautiful lunar rainbow, which lasted for fully 20 minutes, early last evening.

A. W. Pierson, of the Hawaiian Cycle and Manufacturing Company, left yesterday for Hilo. He took with him a full line of bicycles and sundries, and will establish an agency there.

The Kauai murderer has not yet been captured. It is believed he is in Kalalau Valley. The Kauai authorities

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

will not rest until they have captured him.

The Baldwin-Smith nuptials will take place on Monday evening, July 19th, at 8 o'clock. The wedding will be exclusively a family affair.

Maj. Charles McCarthy will ask for an investigation of charges, made by one of his employees, against two members of the police force who, he claims, robbed him on the night of June 5th.

Henry Vida, one of the Custom House inspectors, has handed in his resignation. This has been accepted, to take place July 31st. Mr. Vida will accept a place in the police department.

Yesterday was Judge Wilcox's first day in the Police Court, after permanent appointment as District Magistrate. He disposed with the cases on the calendar in short order, giving each his or her due.

The hall grounds were better policed than at any time during the season. The players' bench was kept free from outsiders. Manager Chan Wilder showed his presence and insisted on the rules being enforced.

The man, "Williams," who was arrested on Maui for selling bogus opium, turns out to be Lloyd, the man convicted of attempting to break into Hollister's cigar store about 16 months ago. He has been out of jail a month.

Col. Gilbert F. Little, of Hilo, has handed in his application for active membership in the Myrtle Boat Club, and will be elected at the annual meeting of the club, Wednesday night. Colonel Little will be a valuable acquisition to the club.

While Mr. W. W. Dimond was out in the country with his daughter, Friday, the latter had the misfortune to dislocate her arm. Mr. Dimond carried her home in a carriage, and medical assistance being summoned, she was soon made easy.

Ochune, a Japanese woman, was arrested Saturday night on the charge of common nuisance. She had the bad habit of throwing dirty water out into the street. She threw some out when someone was walking by her door. The arrest was the result.

Dove shooting is on in all its glory, and all day yesterday the woods were full of jolly hunters. Some got birds and others just branches of algaroba trees, but it was a lot of fun, just the same. Perhaps the largest delegation was out on the slopes of Diamond Head.

Tantalus is being singled out by many people as a place for building of small cottages, where they can go for an outing. The atmosphere is found to be perfectly delightful and all that can be desired. Moonlight nights on Tantalus are described as being without parallel.

Pure Blood is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes pure blood, strengthens the nerves, sharpens the appetite, removes that tired feeling, and makes life worth living. Thousands of people have testified to the healing virtue of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Their letters come in every post. There's no attempt at theory. They all assert the great fact, "Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me."

Weak, Weary Women

who have been bed ridden, vexed with a scrofulous taint, emaciated, afflicted with diseases common to their sex, write gratefully of a perfect cure. If you wish to profit by their experience, and become healthy and strong, take the great strength giver and blood-purifier

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS, SUGAR-COATED, EASY TO TAKE

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety nor better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

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ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

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For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; never so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

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Island Orders Promptly Filled.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

GOOD TRIPLE PLAY

St. Louis Boys Beaten by One Run.

TWO QUESTIONABLE DECISIONS

One Protest to Get Interpretation of Rules.

Most Exciting Game Throughout. Thompson Made Great Catch.

The better the ball playing, the more numerous the kicks, until now the public is not sure when a game begins whether or not it will be ended that day or on some other. On Saturday a rumor was started that Captain Thompson would object to play unless he had his choice of an umpire. On account of this rumor Chan Wilder refused to allow the gates opened until the difficulty was settled. Some overzealous young man, on hearing this, put a sign on the box window that "Owing to a little unpleasantness the gates would not open until after 3 o'clock." For 19 minutes the people stood in the sun and wondered what was going to happen next.

H. M. Whitney, Jr., selected Saturday as a day on which to go shooting, and George Lucas preferred a seat in the grand stand to umpiring bases. He heard during the day that there was an objection to his decision, and rather than have anyone enter a protest, he quit. Shortly after 3 o'clock, it was settled that an umpire should be selected from among the people in the audience. A. H. Moore of the Regiment team proved to be the man, and the game began. The audience was distinctly a St. Louis one, and was enthusiastic from start to finish. Mr. Moore's decisions were questioned three times; once on strikes, once on a balk, claimed by Captain Wilder, and by which McNicholl was given a base. Again his decision was questioned by Pitcher Rabbitt in a rather peculiar case. There was a man on each base, and Gleason batted an infield fly, which was muffed. Thompson came home on the ball. The rule says that in a case where one man is out and the bases are filled, or there is a man on first and one on second, the batter is out when a fly is knocked in the infield, even if the ball is not caught. Umpire Moore reversed this and called the man safe.

In the balked ball decision, the rules do not provide for giving a batter a base when the ball is balked and there is no one on bases. On this decision Captain Thompson filed a protest, more to secure a correct interpretation of the rules than anything else, as no runs were made during the inning. Captain Wilder admitted his error later, and stated that he had the 1896 rules confounded with those of 1897.

The best catch of the day was by Thompson running out into center field to get it. Holt, at left field, made a good second. The greatest play of the season, or for several seasons in fact, was made in the fifth inning, when Lishman hit the ball to short and a triple play was made.

In the first inning the St. Louis team went to bat, and Thompson went to first on a single, and tried to make second on Holt's hit to short. Willis sent the ball to left, bringing Thompson home. Alohiwi flew out to center, and Holt and Willis went out on a double play.

The Stars failed to score in their half, not a man getting a base.

The second inning for the St. Louis team ended badly. Clarke put the ball down into Lishman's lot, and was put out at first. Lemon was struck by the ball and took a base, but went out on a second. Crowell, a new man in the team, struck out.

The Stars' half of the second was a Waterloo for the college boys. Lemon for some reason, forgot himself, and was hit in all kinds of ways. Mahuka got around the diamond twice. Hart went out on an easy hit to first, and then everybody scored. Dayton let Koki home on a passed ball.

In the third inning, the St. Louis team wanted to retrieve itself, if possible, and they worked hard. After Dayton went out on a hit to third, Thompson was given a base on balls. Gleason put the ball to left for two bases. Holt got a base on balls and Willis put the ball to first, but Pahan fumbled and Willis got his base. Thompson and Gleason came in during the scrimmage. Alohiwi's hit to center brought Holt and Willis home on a limp. Then the lights went out. Four tallies brought joy to the hearts of the college boys.

Woods and Koki both made hits in the Stars' half, but Woods went out at second on Koki's hit to Mahuka. McNicholl made a splendid hit to center for two bases, and came home on Lishman's hit to left. Gleason stopped a ball from Hart and put him out at first. Crowell and Dayton both flew out in the fourth, and Thompson hit to left field for a home run. Gleason made a hit and Holt flew out.

Gleason's wild throw to first gave Mahuka a base. Pahan followed with a hit to Clarke at third and got three bases on a wild throw to Willis. Pahan came in. Woods and Koki both flew out and brought Pahan home.

Willis went out on a hit to short. Alohiwi hit to right for a single. Clarke made a clean three-bagger, which brought Alohiwi home. Lemon made a sacrifice hit to center, bringing Clark home, and Crowell went out at first.

From this time to the end of the

seventh inning there was some beautiful playing. In the Stars' half of the fifth inning McNicholl was given first base on a balk and Lishman hit to short for one, McNicholl taking second. Hart followed with a hit to Gleason. McNicholl was touched running to third, Lishman at second and Hart at first.

In the eighth Lemon made a two-bagger, and came home on Thompson's hit to left. Crowell came home on Gleason's hit to left and Thompson came under the wire on an infield fly, dropped by Rabbitt. The Stars retired in one, two, three order, two men going out on flies and one at first.

The ninth was the exciting inning. Willis went out at first. Alohiwi got to first on three strikes. Clark go to third on a base-hit, and Alohiwi came home. Clark came in on a passed ball. Lemon made a two-bagger to right and Crowell followed for one. Dayton flew out, and Lemon came home. Thompson struck out. This put the St. Louis boys two runs ahead. But when the Stars got through with their playing Mahuka, Pahan and Woods had crossed the plate "midst great excitement. Following is the score:

	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Lishman, ss.	5	1	3	1	6	0	
Hart, 3b.	5	0	0	3	1	0	
Wilder, c.	5	1	1	4	2	0	
Mahuka, 2b.	5	4	1	5	1	1	
Pahan, 1b.	5	3	2	9	0	1	
Rabbitt, p.	5	1	1	0	2	1	
Woods, cf.	5	2	3	4	1	0	
Koki, rf.	5	2	2	1	0		
McNicholl, lf.	4	1	3	0	0		
Total	41	15	16	29	13	3	

	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Thompson, 2b.	4	4	3	4	3	1	
Gleason, ss.	5	1	4	2	4	1	
Hart, lf.	4	1	0	1	0	1	
Willis, 1b.	5	1	1	13	0	0	
Alohiwi, rf.	5	2	3	2	0	1	
Clark, 3b.	5	2	1	0	0	1	
Lemon, p.	4	2	2	0	4	1	
Crowell, cf.	4	1	1	0	0	1	
Dayton, c.	5	0	0	4	1	1	
Total	41	14	15	26	12	8	

*Two out when winning run scored.

SUMMARY.
Earned runs: St. Louis, 5; Stars, 5. Two-base hits: Lemon, 2; Thompson, Gleason, Willis, Pahan and McNicholl. Three-base hits: Clark and Mahuka. Home runs: Thompson, Sacrifice hits: Lemon and Rabbitt. Triple play: Gleason, Gleason, Thompson, Thompson and Willis. Base on balls: Off Rabbitt, 3. Hit by pitched ball: Lemon and Crowell. Stolen base: Gleason. Struck out: By Rabbitt, 3; Hart, 1; Lemon, 2. Passed balls: Dayton, 2; Wilder, 1. Wild pitch: Hart, 1. Time: 2 hrs. Umpire: A. H. Moore. Score: W. M. Blackley.

MAUI TARGET PRACTICE.

Scores Made by Rifle and Pistol Shots.

Below will be found the scores made by the Hana Rifle and Pistol Club at their last semi-annual prize shoot, July 2, 1897:

HANA RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB MATCH, MILITARY MATCH, TWO HUNDRED YARDS.

H. C. Ovenden	4	5	3	4	5	4	3	4	2
J. W. Manning	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	4
C. Tuch	0	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	3
N. Omsted	3	3	3	0	4	4	4	4	3
G. A. Hansen	4	4	0	3	4	4	4	3	5
W. Hannis	3	2	4	3	4	3	3	3	3
P. McLane	0	3	5	2	4	4	4	3	3
P. S. Dunn	4	4	2	2	4	3	4	2	3
K. S. Gjerdum	2	4	0	4	3	4	4	3	3
F. Wittrock	4	0	2	3	5	2	0	3	4
W. A. Yeats	2	0	4	2	3	4	3	4	2

K. S. GJERDUM GOLD MEDAL. ANY RIFLE, EXCEPT 22 CALIBER: 200 YARDS.

C. Tuch	4	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	4
H. C. Ovenden	3	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	4
G. A. Hansen	5	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4
W. Hannis	5	4	5	4	4	2	5	4	4	4
J. W. Manning	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
R. McGittigan	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
N. Omsted	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	3
P. S. Dunn	3	5	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3
P. McLane	0	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	4	2

POOL MATCH, MILITARY RIFLE. 200 YARDS.

H. C. Ovenden	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4
N. Omsted	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
C. Tuch	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4
G. A. Hansen	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
J. W. Manning	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	5	3
C. R. Lindsay	3	3	4	4	3	0	4	4	4	3
F. S. Dunn	4	4	3	3	4	3	2	0	2	3
Miss Reuter	4	0	0	3	3	4	2	4	0	2
W. H. Reuter	4	2	3	0	2	0	3	3	2	3

REVOLVER, 50 YARDS, STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

P. McLane	8	7	5	7	10	7	9	8	7	8
Ovenden	8	5	9	8	8	7	8	8	6	7
C. Tuch	7	7	8	9	6	7	5	6	7	7
Omsted	5	8	6	5	6	7	4	5	7	6

SCRATCH - RIFLE - 200 YARDS. MILITARY TARGET.

F. Wittrock	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3
W. A. Yeats	3	2	2	3	0	2	2	2	3	3

Some of the members excuse their low scores by the fact that the serenaders were around in great force the night previous.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

E. Ross, Fireman on the Marion, Sinks Out of Sight.

E. Ross, a second-class fireman on the U. S. S. Marion, was drowned between 5 and 6 o'clock Saturday night, and up to time of going to press his body had not been found.

Ross was a novice in the line of swimming, but he had a great desire to learn the art. It was his habit to walk down the gangway, catch hold of

the grab rope and dabble in the water, in an attempt to learn the stroke.

It was close upon 6 o'clock Saturday when he went in, and was consequently about the last in the water. The dingy, fully manned, was in its usual place, ready for any accident that might overtake the bathers. Ross took hold of the grab rope and must have given it quite a jerk, for it broke from its fastening on the gangway and the fireman went down. Men were soon on the spot, expecting, of course, to see Ross come to the surface and waiting to catch him when he did; but all this was of no avail. He had gone down for good. The theory is that, while going under, he made an effort to swim, and that, striking the soft, oozy bottom, stuck fast. Up until dark and all day yesterday a diver was kept busy searching for the body. The story of the diver seems to strengthen the theory mentioned above. He said that he sunk up to his helmet in mud upon going down the first few times. Later, an arrangement was rigged up to prevent this sinking and facilitate the search.

The story spread ashore by some that the fireman swam ashore and deserted is absurd, and no further comment upon that point is necessary after having cited the facts mentioned above.

Ross was a man of good habits and was well liked aboard ship. His home was in Virginia, where he leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

MAY POLE DANCE

Closing Exercises at St. Andrew's Priory.

Pleasant Afternoon With the Children - Fancy Goods Sale and Fair.

No more creditable exercises in connection with the closing of the various educational institutions of the city than those that took place on the lawn of St. Andrew's Priory from 2 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. And likewise, no greater number of people have been present. The exercises were made much more enjoyable by the foresight of the teachers in having them out on the lawn in the open air, instead of a hot, stuffy room.

At 2 o'clock the gate which, during all other times is closed, and can only be opened when certain questions from the inside are answered satisfactorily from outside, was thrown open for the admission of whomsoever cared to enter.

One of the attractions of the afternoon was the fair, held in the main school room. This began as the gate opened, and was kept up throughout the afternoon. Fancy articles, flowers, leis, refreshments, were all there ready for those who felt like indulging. The room was prettily decorated with Hawaiian flags and greens, and the tables, also prettily decorated, were waited upon by ladies of the church.

Out upon the lawn, under the cooling shade of a large eucalyptus, was stationed the Hawaiian Band, and many were the catchy selections played by the boys. Among the pieces that took best was "Die Wacht Parade Kommt."

At 3 o'clock the larger girls of the Priory, neatly dressed and some decorated with maile leis, came trooping out upon the lawn and, grasping ribbons of various colors attached to a pole, began the May-pole dance, to music by Professor Berger, on the piano, and Joe Rosen, on the violin. The dance was a pretty one, and although one of the maroon ribbons got locked between a white and blue one in one of the movements, necessitating a great many extra motions and not a few frowns, the performance was well received. Mrs. Woods had charge.

The "Merry Little Maidens" the infants of the Priory, under Miss Emma Mosman, gave a motion song on the veranda of one of the buildings.

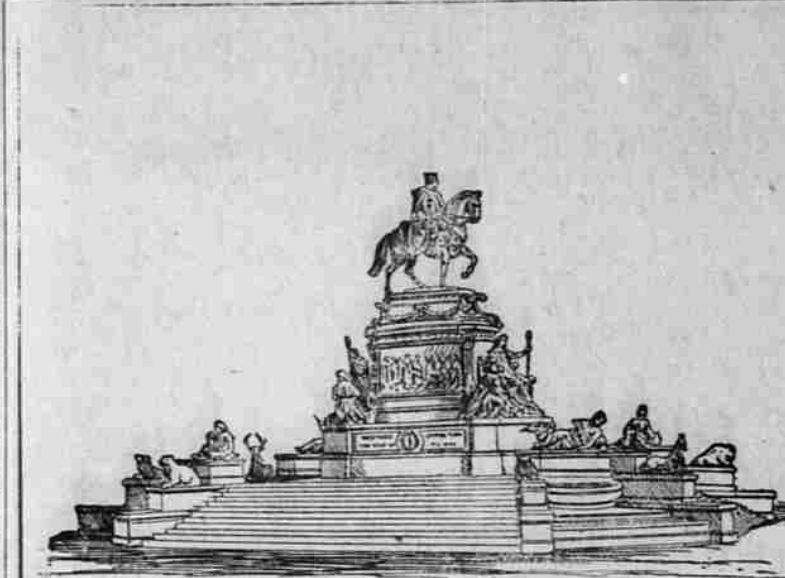
Next came the "Broom Brigade," made up of the intermediate class. Some 30 girls came marching out to music by the band, each carrying a small broom at a "carry." They formed into three rows, and began a pretty little song, in which the various uses of the broom explained a number of lessons taught. Probably there were some young ladies in the audience who felt that their shoes fit them particularly well upon that occasion. Movements of the brooms were gracefully suited to the words. This, together with the lancers that followed, and which were danced by the same girls, constituted the best numbers on the afternoon's program. Miss Emma Mosman deserves great credit for her training of the girls in the "Broom Brigade" and Mrs. Woods, in the lancers. Miss Kate Nawahi was Mrs. Wood's assistant.

The "Flower Bells" was a performance by the large girls. In this, 10 girls with yellow waists, 10 with blue, 5 in lavender and 5 in pink (the last marching "together") and all with white skirts, went through various dance steps, accompanied by singing. The combination of colors made a very pretty effect.

The "Jubilee Songs" and the distribution of prizes closed the afternoon's program most satisfactorily.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The average attendance at places of worship in England and Wales is computed to be between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 persons. There is a place of worship for every 500 individuals, making the country all through, and a stated minister for every 700. About 80,000 sermons are preached every Sunday.



PHILADELPHIA'S MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.
The statue that crowns the Washington monument was presented to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. It stands at the Green street entrance to Fairmount Park. The monument is 41 feet high. The equestrian statue of Washington stands 20 feet above the pedestal, which is 17 by 30 feet, and rises from a platform 61 by 74 feet, reached by 15 steps, symbolical of the 15 original states. The cost of the monument was \$250,000. The platform and pedestal are of green and pink Swedish granite, the pedestal being beautifully polished, and the statue, figures, bas-reliefs and ornaments are of bronze. Washington is represented in colonial uniform, with a military cloak thrown over his shoulders. At the four corners of the platform are fountains, served by allegorical figures of American Indians. Each fountain is guarded on the sides by typical American animals.

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These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

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Have all established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

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A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter).

As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale

THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

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Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

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Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Candles, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square, and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

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It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ul

GILBERT ISLANDS

Continuation of Mr. Swinton's Narrative.

WORKING TO MAKE CHRISTIANS

Changes Wrought During Past 22 Years.

Valuable Results of Training School Work—Children Happy and Learning Civilization.

The company came on board at 5 p. m. Some of the school boys and girls who belong to this Island were allowed to go home with their folks and to remain with them until the departure of the Star.

Next day being Sunday we went ashore with the crowd, after breakfast, to attend divine service. Found on landing that the teacher was located in the old Bingham premises, a little way to the left of where the church is situated.

On entering the teacher led us upon the platform, where were seated Mr. Channon, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Walkup, Mr. de la Pote and your humble servant. Below the platform on our left were Mrs. Channon, Miss Wilson and the school girls. From our position we had a good view of the congregation. The church was pretty well filled.

Mr. Walkup told me they were going through their Sunday school lesson for the quarter ending December. To judge by the way the children answered the questions put to them they must have had the answers well committed to memory. When we considered that the lessons were for our whole quarter, it was something surprising to us to hear them answering as quickly as the questions were put to them. These were given without the least bit of hesitancy. The singing, too, was fine. To my mind it showed conclusively that those who had the training of them in Kusaie and the ones who had them in hand before the Training School was instituted, had taken great pains to teach them, otherwise the results would not have been as apparent as we found them.

As I looked on the audience I could hardly believe I was in Apia. Every one in the audience was neatly dressed. Did not see one with that unsightly garment they use to wear twenty-two years ago, and their behavior was all that could be desired morally and spiritually. Mr. Walkup told me, however, that there were a good many on the outskirts of the village who were still heathens and still wearing those unsightly garments of which I have already spoken. Nevertheless, the change made in the last twenty-two years is very gratifying to me and to all those who are interested in mission work in Micronesia.

When the Sunday school was over each one of us on the platform was called upon to speak. All except myself spoke in the Gilbert Island tongue. My address was in English and this was translated by Mr. Walkup. After the services were over every one in the audience came and shook hands with us.

Referring to Mr. Walkup, I would say "He is a whole team himself." Besides being the head of the Gilbert Islands mission, he is also Captain of the schooner "Hiram Bingham." The way he takes her around the group amongst the shoals and ever-shifting currents for which the Gilbert Islands are noted would do credit to an old sailor who has followed the sea as a profession. He is a splendid navigator and went up to San Francisco in his little schooner from his Island home some two years ago, making the passage in forty-five days. This is a quick trip for this little craft. It would be considered a quick passage for a large vessel.

Mr. McLean, Mr. Mitchell and myself went aboard after the morning service, leaving the rest of the party ashore, this on account of the fact that they were to have a general meeting in the afternoon. They arrived aboard at 5:15 p. m.

Next morning, 9:15, weighed anchor for Tarawa, passing out of the lagoon at 10 a. m. Just a mile or two after clearing the passage, we encountered a squall from the westward, accompanied with a good deal of rain. We had just stopped steaming and had set all sail. A little while before the squall struck us we cleared up the royal and foretop gallant sail and lowered down the upper topsail. With the lower topsail, foresail, mainsail, spanker and the two jibs, "we let her blee." The squall did not last very long and when it was over, we made all sail again, arriving in Tarawa same day at 4:10 p. m., a distance of twenty miles or so. Anchored abreast of the inlet where the English Commissioner is located. The Captain, Mr. Channon, Mr. Walkup and Mr. de la Pote went ashore in the little boat to pay their respects to the Commissioner. Here the captain and few others on board got letters from home. They had been left there with the commissioner by a steamer. The steamer referred to runs through this group and the Marshall Islands from Sydney regularly every three months.

Lay there all night. Next morning about 9 o'clock got under way for the mission station on the other side of the lagoon. We had on this island two stations, some seven or eight miles apart; one of the teachers boarded us while we were at an anchor off the British Commissioner's station.

Came to an anchor 11:30 that same morning, abreast the mission station. We were not anchored long before the other teacher came on board. Several canoes came alongside.

They do not bring much trade with

them, as they have not much to barter away. After dinner the usual crowd went ashore for their meeting with the shore people. Mr. Walkup stopped on board to settle with the teacher who belongs to the other station; also, to take account of stock he had on hand for the balance of the teachers in the group. At 5 p. m. Mr. Channon and crowd returned to the ship.

Stopped there all that night. They have there, as elsewhere, a nice church, and by all accounts, they find it in a flourishing condition. As far as civilization is concerned, however, they are behind the Marshall Islanders. All through our trip there I did not see one wearing the garment they used to wear 22 years ago. They were all nicely clad in European costume. Outside of the church people, they still adhere to their old "paus."

Next day, at 11:30 a. m., weighed anchor and steamed out of the lagoon. Maiana was the next place to visit. Found after rounding the southwest end of Tawaia, wind favorable for our next island, some 50 mile away to the southeast. Stopped steaming and made all sail. Daylight next morning, 30 of December, raised land 12 miles off, bearing south-southeast by compass. Came up to the anchorage, 9:30 a. m., and dropped anchor. There is a lagoon to this island, but the water in the passage is too shallow for a vessel like the Morning Star to enter. Small vessels, such as the Hiram Bingham, or any vessel of her size, can go in. We had to anchor outside the reef—an open roadstead—a safe anchorage on the west side of the island, when the trade wind is blowing. If the wind shifts around to the westward, it is not a very safe place to lay to an anchor. An hour after anchoring, Mr. Mahihila, the Hawaiian Missionary located here, came on board. One of the school girls, a chiefess of this island, and her husband, a school boy, both belonging to the training school at Kusaie, were given permission to go ashore to see their folks. Lowered small boat and took them ashore.

One drawback about this anchorage is its great distance from the mission station. Looking at the Star from Mr. Mahihila's house, she was hulled down, which meant a good deal of "elbow grease" for the boat's crew.

When the boat went ashore with freight for Mr. Mahihila it was low tide. She could not go over the reef, and consequently, she had to go some distance to windward before she could get into the lagoon. It took her very nearly three hours to reach the station, being stuck in the boat passage for more than half an hour or so. Mr. Walkup was the only one who went ashore there. Mr. Channon did not deem it necessary to go ashore, as the teacher and those he wanted to see had already come on board.

Mr. Mahihila told me on board that the work was not so far advanced as he would like to have seen it. He and his Gilbert Island helper were doing all they could, but, according to him, the natives are, as a whole, a hard crowd to deal with. This is more especially true of those who are living in the neighborhood where the Roman Catholics are located. The methods these people have of dealing with the natives, are more to their liking. They are not as strict as our people are, consequently, it suits them better. Nevertheless, Mahihila tells me they are still holding their own. The old members of his church are true to their vows. In regard to new members, in 1896 he had only a few to add. Besides, his Gilbert Island helpers, he has also one Hawaiian native, who helps him. He was formerly second mate of the Morning Star with Captain Garland. Mahihila says he is a good help in the work.

We stopped here all that day and night, and a good part of the day following. At 4:30 p. m., weighed anchor for Apamama, our next port. Weathered the island before dark and kept off east-southeast; 10:30 that evening came very near running into the steamer which trades among the islands of this group. She was on her way to Butaritari from Apamama.

HARRY SWINTON.

[To be Continued.]

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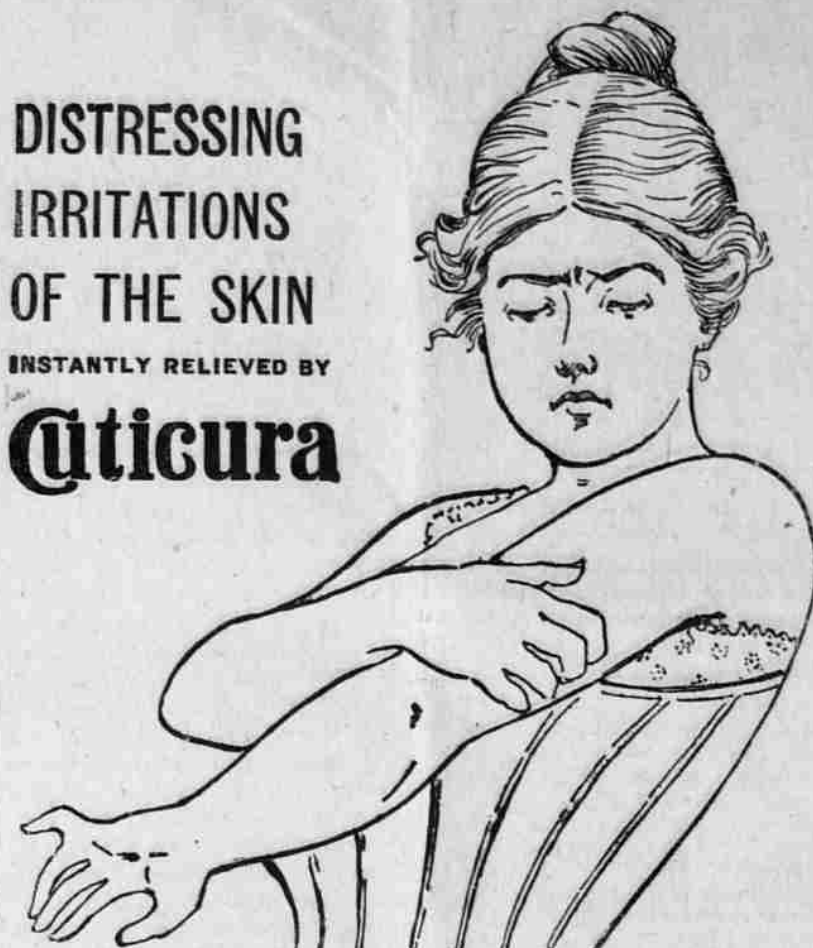
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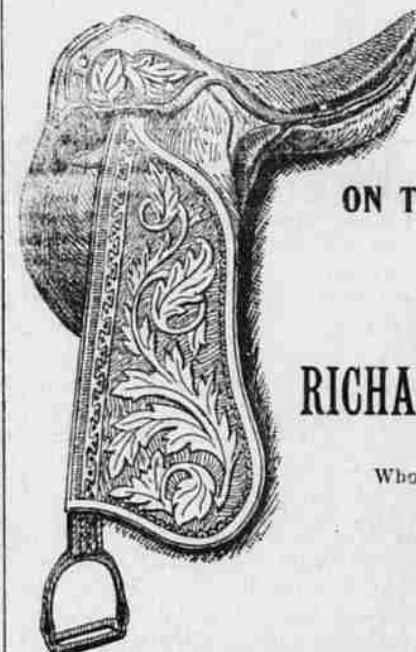
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Subscribed	2,700,000		
Paid up Capital	2,700,000	0	0
2. Fire Funds	2,000,000	10	0
3. Life and Annuity Funds	9,000,000	10	0
	£12,300,000	10	0

Revenue Fire Branch	1,377,000	17	9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches	1,004,507	9	11
	£2,381,507	7	0

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German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.



LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies

6,000,000 101,650,000

Total reinsurance companies 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies

8,850,000 35,000,000

Total reinsurance companies 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

GOOD TRIPLE PLAY

St. Louis Boys Beaten by One Run.

TWO QUESTIONABLE DECISIONS

One Protest to Get Interpretation of Rules.

Most Exciting Game Throughout. Thompson Made Great Catch.

The better the ball playing, the more numerous the kicks, until now the public is not sure when a game begins whether or not it will be ended that day or on some other. On Saturday a rumor was started that Captain Thompson would object to play unless he had his choice of an umpire. On account of this rumor Chan Wilder refused to allow the gates opened until the difficulty was settled. Some overzealous young man, on hearing this, put a sign on the box window that "Owing to a little unpleasantness the gates would not open until after 3 o'clock." For 10 minutes the people stood in the sun and wondered what was going to happen next.

H. M. Whitney, Jr., selected Saturday as a day on which to go shooting, and George Lucas preferred a seat in the grand stand to umpiring bases. He heard during the day that there was an objection to his decision, and rather than have anyone enter a protest, he quit. Shortly after 3 o'clock, it was settled that an umpire should be selected from among the people in the audience. A. H. Moore of the Regiment team proved to be the man, and the game began. The audience was distinctly a St. Louis one, and was enthusiastic from start to finish. Mr. Moore's decisions were questioned three times; once on strikes, once on a balk, claimed by Captain Wilder, and by which McNicholl was given a base. Again his decision was questioned by Pitcher Babbitt in a rather peculiar case. There was a man on each base, and Gleason batted an infield fly, which was muffed. Thompson came home on the ball. The rule says that in a case where one man is out and the bases are filled, or there is a man on first and one on second, the batter is out when a fly is knocked in the infield, even if the ball is not caught. Umpire Moore reversed this and called the man safe.

In the balked ball decision, the rules do not provide for giving a batter a base when the ball is balked and there is no one on bases. On this decision Captain Thompson filed a protest, more to secure a correct interpretation of the rules than anything else, as no runs were made during the inning. Captain Wilder admitted his error later, and stated that he had the 1894 rules confounded with those of 1897.

The best catch of the day was by Thompson running out into center-field to get it. Holt, at left field, made a good second. The greatest play of the season, or for several seasons in fact, was made in the fifth inning, when Lishman hit the ball to short and a triple play was made.

In the first inning the St. Louis team went to bat, and Thompson went to first on a single. Gleason sent a liner to left for a single, and tried to make second on Holt's hit to short. Willis sent the ball to left, bringing Thompson home. Alohiwi flew out to center, and Holt and Willis went out on a double play.

The Stars failed to score in their half, not a man getting a base.

The second inning for the St. Louis team ended badly. Clarke put the ball down into Lishman's lot, and was put out at first. Lemon was struck by the ball and took a base, but went out stealing second. Crowell, a new man in the team, struck out.

The Stars' half of the second was a Waterloo for the college boys. Lemon for some reason, forgot himself, and was hit in all kinds of ways. Mahuka got around the diamond twice. Hart went out on an easy hit to first, and then everybody scored. Dayton hit Koki home on a passed ball.

In the third inning, the St. Louis team wanted to retrieve itself, if possible, and they worked hard. After Dayton went out on a hit to third, Thompson was given a base on balls. Gleason put the ball to left for two bags. Holt got a base on balls and Willis put the ball to first, but Pahau fumbled and Willis got his base. Thompson and Gleason came in during the scrimmage. Alohiwi's hit to center brought Holt and Willis home on a limp. Then the lights went out. Four tallies brought joy to the hearts of the college boys.

Woods and Koki both made hits in the Stars' half, but Woods was out at second on Koki's hit to Mahuka. McNicholl made a splendid hit to center for two bags, and came home on Lishman's hit to left. Gleason stopped a ball from Hart and put him out at first. Crowell and Dayton both flew out in the fourth, and Thompson hit to left field for a home run. Gleason made a hit and Holt flew out.

Gleason's wild throw to first gave Mahuka a base. Pahau followed with a hit to Clarke at third and got three bases on a wild throw to Willis. Pahau came in. Woods and Koki both flew out in the fourth, and Holt flew out.

Willis went out on a hit to short. Alohiwi hit to right for a single. Clarke made a clean three-bagger, which brought Alohiwi home. Lemon made a sacrifice hit to center, bringing Clark home, and Crowell went out at first.

From this time to the end of the

seventh inning there was some beautiful playing. In the Stars' half of the eighth inning McNicholl was given first base on a balk and Lishman hit to short for one, McNicholl taking second. Hart followed with a hit to Gleason. McNicholl was touched running to third. Lishman at second and Hart at first.

In the eighth Lemon made a two-bagger, and came home on Thompson's hit to left. Crowell came home on Gleason's hit to left and Thompson came under the wire on an infield fly, dropped by Babbitt. The Stars retired in one, two, three order, two men going out on flies and one at first.

The ninth was the exciting inning. Willis went out at first. Alohiwi got to third on a base-hit, and Alohiwi came home. Clark came in on a passed ball. Lemon made a two-bagger to right and Crowell followed for one. Dayton flew out, and Lemon came home. Thompson struck out. This put the St. Louis boys two runs ahead. But when the Stars got through with their playing Mahuka, Pahau and Woods had crossed the plate 'midst great excitement. Following is the score:

	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Lishman, ss.	5	1	3	1	6	0	
Hart, 3b.	5	0	0	3	1	0	
Wilder, c.	5	1	1	4	2	0	
Mahuka, 2b.	5	4	1	5	1	1	
Pahau, 1b.	5	3	2	9	0	1	
Babbitt, p.-rf.	5	1	1	0	2	1	
Woods, cf.	5	2	3	4	1	0	
Koki, rf.-3b.	5	2	2	1	0	0	
McNicholl, rf.-lf.	4	1	3	0	0	0	
Total	41	15	16	29	13	3	

	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Thompson, 2b.	4	4	3	4	3	1	
Gleason, ss.	5	1	4	2	4	1	
Hart, lf.	4	1	0	1	0	1	
Willis, 1b.	5	1	1	13	0	0	
Alohiwi, rf.	5	2	3	2	0	1	
Clark, 3b.	5	2	1	0	0	1	
Lemon, p.	4	2	2	0	4	1	
Crowell, cf.	4	1	1	0	0	1	
Dayton, c.	5	0	0	4	1	1	
Total	41	14	15	26	12	8	

*Two out when winning run scored.

SUMMARY.
Earned runs: St. Louis, 5; Stars, 5. Two-base hits: Lemon, 2; Thompson, Gleason, Willis, Pahau and McNicholl. Three-base hits: Clark and Mahuka. Home run: Thompson. Sacrifice hits: Lemon and Babbitt. Triple play: Gleason, Gleason, Thompson, Thompson and Willis. Base on balls: Off Babbitt, 3. Hit by pitched ball: Lemon and Crowell. Stolen base: Gleason. Struck out: By Babbitt, 3; Hart, 1; Lemon, 2. Passed balls: Dayton, 1; Wilder, 1. Wild pitch: Hart, 1. Time: 2 hrs. Umpire: A. H. Moore. Scorer: W. M. Blackley.

MAUI TARGET PRACTICE.

Scores Made by Rifle and Pistol Shots.

Below will be found the scores made by the Hana Rifle and Pistol Club at their last semi-annual prize shoot, July 3, 1897:

HANA RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB MATCH, MILITARY MATCH, TWO HUNDRED YARDS.

H. C. Ovenden	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	3	4	2
J. W. Manning	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	4
C. T. Tuck	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
N. Omsted	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
G. A. Hansen	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
W. Hannis	3	2	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
P. McLane	3	3	5	2	4	4	4	3	3	3
F. S. Dunn	4	4	2	4	3	4	2	4	2	3
K. S. Gjerdrum	2	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	3
F. Wittrock	4	0	2	3	5	2	0	3	4	3
W. A. Yeats	2	0	4	2	3	4	3	4	2	4

K. S. GJERDRUM GOLD MEDAL, ANY RIFLE, EXCEPT 22 CALIBER, 200 YARDS.

C. Tuck	4	4	2	5	4	4	4	4	5	4
H. C. Ovenden	3	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4
G. A. Hansen	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	4	4	4
W. Hannis	5	4	4	4	2	5	4	4	4	4
J. W. Manning	3	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
R. McGittigan	2	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3
N. Omsted	4	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	4	4
F. S. Dunn	3	5	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
P. McLane	1	0	4	2	3	3	3	2	4	2

This medal becomes the property of the first man who wins it twice on a score of 40 or better. Won July 4, 1896, by H. C. Ovenden; won January 1, 1897, by N. Omsted; won July 4, 1897, by C. Tuck.

POOL MATCH, MILITARY RIFLE, 200 YARDS.

H. C. Ovenden	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3
N. Omsted	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
C. Tuck	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	3	5	4
G. A. Hansen	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4
W. Hannis	4	4	2	5	5	3	3	4	3	3
J. W. Manning	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3
C. R. Lindsay	2	3	3	4	3	0	4	4	4	3
F. S. Dunn	2	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
Miss Reuter	4	0	0	2	3	3	2	4	0	2
W. H. Reuter	4	2	0	2	2	0	3	2	3	2

REVOLVER, 50 YARDS, STANDARD AMERICAN TARGET.

P. McLane	5	7	5	7	10	7	9	8	7	5
Ovenden	8	5	9	8	8	7	8	8	6	8
C. Tuck	7	7	8	9	6	7	5	6	7	7
Omsted	5	9	6	5	6	7	4	5	7	6

SCRATCH — RIFLE — 200 YARDS, MILITARY TARGET.

F. Wittrock	3	2	3	3	0	2	2	3	4	3
W. A. Yeats	3	2	3	3	0	2	2	3	3	2

Some of the members excuse their low scores by the fact that the serenaders were around in great force the night previous.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

E. Ross, Fireman on the Marion, Sinks Out of Sight.

E. Ross, a second-class fireman on the U. S. S. Marion, was drowned between 5 and 6 o'clock Saturday night, and up to time of going to press his body had not been found.

Ross was a novice in the line of swimming, but he had a great desire to learn the art. It was his habit to walk down the gangway, catch hold of

the grab rope and dabble in the water, in an attempt to learn the stroke.

It was close upon 6 o'clock Saturday when he went in, and was consequently about the last in the water. The dingy, fully manned, was in its usual place, ready for any accident that might overtake the bathers. Ross took hold of the grab rope and must have given it quite a jerk, for it broke from its fastening on the gangway and the fireman went down. Men were soon on the spot, expecting, of course, to see Ross come to the surface and waiting to catch him when he did; but all this was of no avail. He had gone down for good. The theory is that, while going under, he made an effort to swim, and that, striking the soft, oozy bottom, stuck fast. Up until dark and all day yesterday a diver was kept busy searching for the body. The story of the diver seems to strengthen the theory mentioned above. He said that he sunk up to his helmet in mud upon going down the first few times. Later, an arrangement was rigged up to prevent this sinking and facilitate the search.

The story spread about by some that the fireman swam ashore and deserted is absurd, and no further comment upon that point is necessary after having cited the facts mentioned above.

Ross was a man of good habits and was well liked aboard ship. His home was in Virginia, where he leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

MAY POLE DANCE

Closing Exercises at St. Andrew's Priory.

Pleasant Afternoon With the Children — Fancy Goods Sale and Fair.

No more creditable exercises in connection with the closing of the various educational institutions of the city than those that took place on the lawn of St. Andrew's Priory from 2 to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and likewise, no greater number of people have been present. The exercises were made much more enjoyable by the foresight of the teachers in having them out on the lawn in the open air, instead of a hot, stuffy room.

At 2 o'clock the gate which, during all other times is closed, and can only be opened when certain questions from the inside are answered satisfactorily from outside, was thrown open for the admission of whomsoever cared to enter.

One of the attractions of the afternoon was the fair, held in the main school room. This began as the gate opened, and was kept up throughout the afternoon. Fancy articles, flowers, leis, refreshments, were all there ready for those who felt like indulging. The room was prettily decorated with Hawaiian flags and greens, and the tables, also prettily decorated, were waited upon by ladies of the church.

Out upon the lawn, under the cooling shade of a large eucalyptus, was stationed the Hawaiian Band, and many were the catchy selections played by the boys. Among the pieces that took best was "Die Wacht Parade Kommt." At 3 o'clock the larger girls of the Priory, neatly dressed and some decorated with malle leis, came trooping out upon the lawn and, grasping ribbons of various colors attached to a pole, began the May-pole dance, to music by Professor Berger, on the piano, and Joe Rosen, on the violin. The dance was a pretty one, and although one of the maroon ribbons got locked between a white and blue one in one of the movements, necessitating a great many extra motions and not a few frowns, the performance was well received. Mrs. Woods had charge.

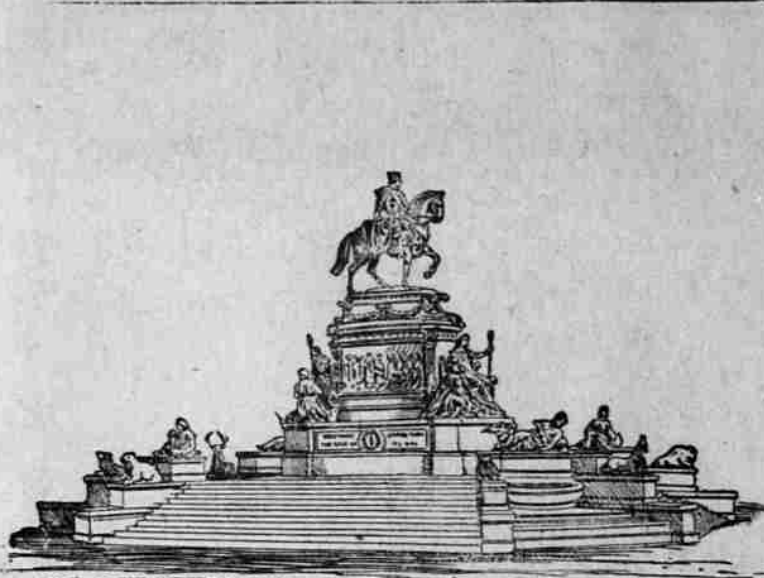
The "Merry Little Maidens," the infants of the Priory, under Miss Emma Mossman, gave a motion song on the veranda of one of the buildings. Next came the "Broom Brigade," made up of the intermediate class. Some 30 girls came marching out to music by the band, each carrying a small broom at a "carry." They formed into three rows, and began a pretty little song, in which the various uses of the broom explained a number of lessons taught. Probably there were some young ladies in the audience who felt that their shoes fit them particularly well upon that occasion. Movements of the brooms were gracefully suited to the words. This, together with the lancers that followed, and which were danced by the same girls, constituted the best numbers on the afternoon's program. Miss Emma Mossman deserves great credit for her training of the girls in the "Broom Brigade" and Mrs. Woods, in the lancers. Miss Kate Nawahi was Mrs. Wood's assistant.

The "Flowery Bells" was a performance by the large girls. In this, 10 girls with yellow waists, 10 with blue, 5 in lavender and 5 in pink (the last marching together) and all with white skirts, went through various dance steps, accompanied by singing. The combination of colors made a very pretty effect.

The "Jubilee Songs" and the distribution of prizes closed the afternoon's program most satisfactorily.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The average attendance at places of worship in England and Wales is computed to be between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 persons. There is a place of worship for every 500 individuals, taking the country all through, and a stated minister for every 700. About 50,000 sermons are preached every Sunday.



PHILADELPHIA'S MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.
The statue that crowns the Washington monument was presented to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. It stands at the Green street entrance to Fairmount Park. The monument is 41 feet high. The equestrian statue of Washington stands 20 feet above the pedestal, which is 17 by 20 feet, and rises from a platform 61 by 74 feet, reached by 13 steps, symbolical of the 13 original states. The cost of the monument was \$250,000. The platform and pedestal are of green and pink Swedish granite, the pedestal being beautifully polished, and the statue, figures, bas-reliefs and ornaments are of bronze. Washington is represented in colonial uniform, with a military cloak thrown over his shoulders. At the four corners of the platform are fountains, served by allegorical figures of American Indians. Each fountain is guarded on the sides by typical American animals.

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Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil

Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter).

As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale

THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfdger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

—OF—

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silicas, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meitons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Soller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Medicines, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian, Sugar and Rice: Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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W. H. RICE,

GILBERT ISLANDS

Continuation of Mr. Swinton's Narrative.

WORKING TO MAKE CHRISTIANS

Changes Wrought During Past 22 Years.

Valuable Results of Training School Work—Children Happy and Learning Civilization.

The company came on board at 5 p. m. Some of the school boys and girls who belong to this Island were allowed to go home with their folks and to remain with them until the departure of the Star.

Next day being Sunday we went ashore with the crowd, after breakfast, to attend divine service. Found on landing that the teacher was located in the old Bingham premises, a little way to the left of where the church is situated.

On entering the teacher led us upon the platform, where were seated Mr. Channon, Mr. Mitchell Mr. Walkup, Mr. de la Pote and your humble servant. Below the platform on our left were Mrs. Channon, Miss Wilson and the school girls. From our position we had a good view of the congregation. The church was pretty well filled.

Mr. Walkup told me they were going through their Sunday school lesson for the quarter ending December. To judge by the way the children answered the questions put to them they must have had the answers well committed to memory. When we considered that the lessons were for our whole quarter, it was something surprising to us to hear them answering as quickly as the questions were put to them. These were given without the least bit of hesitancy. The singing, too, was fine. To my mind it showed conclusively that those who had the training of them in Kusaie and the ones who had them in hand before the Training School was instituted, had taken great pains to teach them, otherwise the results would not have been as apparent as we found them.

As I looked on the audience I could hardly believe I was in Apia. Every one in the audience was neatly dressed. Did not see one with that unsightly garment they use to wear twenty-two years ago, and their behavior was all that could be desired morally and spiritually. Mr. Walkup told me, however, that there were a good many on the outskirts of the village who were still heathens and still wearing those unsightly garments of which I have already spoken. Nevertheless, the change made in the last twenty-two years is very gratifying to me and to all those who are interested in mission work in Micronesia.

When the Sunday school was over each one of us on the platform was called upon to speak. All except myself spoke in the Gilbert Island tongue. My address was in English and this was translated by Mr. Walkup. After the services were over every one in the audience came and shook hands with us.

Referring to Mr. Walkup, I would say "He is a whole team himself." Besides being the head of the Gilbert Island mission, he is also Captain of the schooner "Hiram Bingham." The way he takes her around the group amongst the shoals and ever-shifting currents for which the Gilbert Islands are noted would do credit to an old sailor who has followed the sea as a profession. He is a splendid navigator and went up to San Francisco in his little schooner from his Island home some two years ago, making the passage in forty-five days. This is a quick trip for this little craft. It would be considered a quick passage for a large vessel.

Mr. McLean, Mr. Mitchell and myself went aboard after the morning service, leaving the rest of the party ashore, this on account of the fact that they were to have a general meeting in the afternoon. They arrived aboard at 5:15 p. m.

Next morning, 9:15, weighed anchor for Tarawa, passing out of the lagoon at 10 a. m. Just a mile or two after clearing the passage, we encountered a squall from the westward, accompanied with a good deal of rain. We had just stopped steaming and had set all sail. A little while before the squall struck us we cleared up the royal and foretop gallant sail and lowered down the upper topsail. With the lower topsail, foresail, mainsail, spanker and the two jibs, "we let her blee." The squall did not last very long and when it was over, we made all sail again, arriving in Tarawa same day at 4:10 p. m., a distance of twenty miles or so. Anchored abreast of the inlet where the English Commissioner is located. The Captain, Mr. Channon, Mr. Walkup and Mr. de la Pote went ashore in the little boat to pay their respects to the Commissioner. Here the captain and few others on board got letters from home. They had been left there with the commissioner by a steamer. The steamer referred to runs through this group and the Marshall Islands from Sydney regularly every three months.

Lay there all night. Next morning about 9 o'clock got under way for the mission station on the other side of the lagoon. We had on this island two stations, some seven or eight miles apart; one of the teachers boarded us while we were at an anchor off the British Commissioner's station.

Came to an anchor 11:30 that same morning, abreast the mission station. We were not anchored long before the other teacher came on board. Several canoes also came alongside.

They do not bring much trade with

them, as they have not much to barter away. After dinner the usual crowd went ashore for their meeting with the shore people. Mr. Walkup stopped on board to settle with the teacher who belongs to the other station; also, to take account of stock he had on hand for the balance of the teachers in the group. At 5 p. m. Mr. Channon and crowd returned to the ship.

Stopped there all that night. They have there, as elsewhere, a nice church, and by all accounts, they find it in a flourishing condition. As far as civilization is concerned, however, they are behind the Marshall Islanders. All through our trip there I did not see one wearing the garment they used to wear 22 years ago. They were all nicely clad in European costume. Outside of the church people, they still adhere to their old "paus."

Next day, at 11:30 a. m., weighed anchor and steamed out of the lagoon. Maiana was the next place to visit. Found after rounding the southwest end of Tawaia, wind favorable for our next island, some 50 mile away to the southeast. Stopped steaming and made all sail. Daylight next morning, 30 of December, raised land 12 miles off, bearing south-southeast by compass. Came up to the anchorage, 9:30 a. m., and dropped anchor. There is a lagoon to this island, but the water in the passage is too shallow for a vessel like the Morning Star to enter. Small vessels, such as the Hiram Bingham, or any vessel of her size, can go in. We had to anchor outside the reef—an open roadstead—a safe anchorage on the west side of the island, when the trade wind is blowing. If the wind shifts around to the westward, it is not a very safe place to lay to an anchor. An hour after anchoring, Mr. Mahihila, the Hawaiian Missionary located here, came on board. One of the school girls, a chiefess of this island, and her husband, a school boy, both belonging to the training school at Kusaie, were given permission to go ashore to see their folks. Lowered small boat and took them ashore.

One drawback about this anchorage is its great distance from the mission station. Looking at the Star from Mr. Mahihila's house, she was huddled down, which meant a good deal of "elbow grease" for the boat's crew.

When the boat went ashore with freight for Mr. Mahihila it was low tide. She could not go over the reef, and consequently, she had to go some distance to windward before she could get into the lagoon. It took her very nearly three hours to reach the station, being stuck in the boat passage for more than half an hour or so. Mr. Walkup was the only one who went ashore there. Mr. Channon did not deem it necessary to go ashore, as the teacher and those he wanted to see had already come on board.

Mr. Mahihila told me on board that the work was not so far advanced as he would like to have seen it. He and his Gilbert Island helpers were doing all they could, but, according to him, the natives are, as a whole, a hard crowd to deal with. This is more especially true of those who are living in the neighborhood where the Roman Catholics are located. The methods these people have of dealing with the natives, are more to their liking. They are not as strict as our people are, consequently, it suits them better. Nevertheless, Mahihila tells me they are still holding their own. The old members of his church are true to their vows. In regard to new members, in 1896 he had only a few to add. Besides, his Gilbert Island helpers, he has also one Hawaiian native, who helps him. He was formerly second mate of the Morning Star with Captain Garland. Mahihila says he is a good help in the work.

We stopped here all that day and night, and a good part of the day following. At 4:30 p. m., weighed anchor for Apamama, our next port. Weathered the island before dark and kept off east-southeast; 10:30 that evening came very near running into the steamer which trades among the islands of this group. She was on her way to Butaritari from Apamama.

HARRY SWINTON.

[To be Continued.]



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD CHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Croup, Canker, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, and 24, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 25 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

DISTRESSING IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY

Cuticura



To cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, to speedily cure the first symptoms of torturing, disfiguring skin and scalp humors, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PORTER, DRUG and CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRELES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.

Sugar Machinery

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

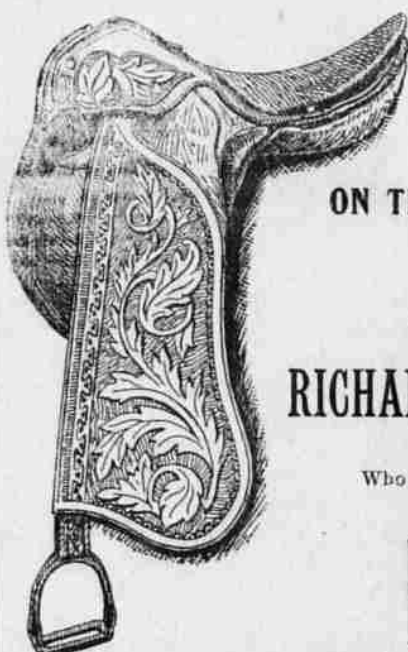
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete Line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



Vapo-Cresolene. WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLINE being administered by inhalation, gives the safest and most effectual means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.



STEEL PLOWS

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros.' Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation.

Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect.

We now present to the public a full line, as follows:



The C. & C. Rice Plow

Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

The Monarch.

Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

—ALSO—

Farmers' Boilers!

ASSORTED SIZES.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896,

\$12,954,322.

1-Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 2 1/2 1/2

Subscribed 2,750,000 687,500 0 0

Paid up Capital 2,650,000 12 0 0

2-Fire Fund—3,900,182 2 8

3-Life and Annuity Funds—412,904,182 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch—1,577,928 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity 1,404,107 9 11

Branches—22,984,236 7 7

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise

stored therein on the most favorable

terms. For particulars apply at the office

of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and

Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu

and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned

General Agents are authorized to

take risks against the dangers of the sea

at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and the

undersigned, General Agents, are authori-

zed to take risks against the dangers of

the seas at the most reasonable rates and

on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the

above two companies for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-

chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,

and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of

damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,

Alliance Marine and General Insurance

Company.

WILHELM OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of

Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

JUDGE WILCOX.

Appointed to Succeed Judge De la Vergne.

Judge Luther Wilcox will occupy the bench in the District Court today and for many years to come, it is hoped. Judge De la Vergne's resignation, which was pigeon-holed several months ago, having been accepted on Saturday.

Judge Wilcox has been associated in the courts for many years, and knows as much law as many of the attorneys practicing in the lower courts. He administers justice without fear or favor, walking in a straight line in the path of duty. He once remarked before trying a case: "The fellow who gets under me will have his feet stepped on."

Few men in Honolulu have a longer list of acquaintances than Judge Wilcox, and it is a question if there is a Hawaiian on the Ewa side of Nuuanu stream that he does not know personally. He is a good judge of human nature, and as the one to decide legal questions which may come before him he will ask that you "relate your wrongs; by whom? In what? and be brief."

His appointment as Judge of the District Court will give great satisfaction to the legal fraternity, and it is one instance of the office seeking the man. He has persistently refused the place, preferring, rather, to have his entire time to devote to his private business matters.

Examining Board.

The following-named officers have been appointed as a non-commissioned officer's examining board, to act as such until September 30, 1897: Capt. Arthur Coyne, Company E; First Lieut. W. A. Pettey, Company A; First Lieut. Crane, Company D. They will meet at headquarters from time to time, as occasion may require.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Look out for first news of the Gaelic between 9 and 10 o'clock tonight.

The Gaelic is expected here from San Francisco on Tuesday night with 10 days' later news.

The S. N. Castle came down from San Francisco in 17 days and beat the S. C. Allen by something over a day.

The Claudine arrived from Maui ports early Sunday morning with no sugar, except that used for the table. There is, consequently, disappointment in some localities.

Up to the present time, 21 sugar-laden vessels have sailed from this port for New York during the present year. The Mary L. Cushing and the Rosanoke are now in port to load sugar for the same place. The ship Commodore, supposed now to be on her way from San Francisco, will be the last vessel to load sugar for New York during the present season.

The James Makee arrived early Sunday morning with the following report: Left at Koloa, 2,400 bags sugar; Makaweli, 700; Waimea, 1,100; Kekaha, 8,000; Kapaia, 5,000; James Makee arrived at Kapaia Wednesday; could not work on Thursday and Friday on account of extremely rough weather; Saturday, weather good; steamer Kauai was at Waimea discharging coal.

BORN.

KARRATTI.—At Kapiolani Maternity Home, July 12, 1897, to the wife of Geo. H. Karratti, a son. Weight, eight pounds.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, July 9.
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Saturday, July 10.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kilanea Hou, Weir, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai.

Sunday, July 11.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai ports.

Monday, July 12.
Stmr. Mokoli, Bennett, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kilanea Hou, Weir, from Olowalu, Lanipohohoe and Honoumou.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, July 9.
Am. schr. Louis, Hatch, for Columbia River.
Stmr. Kinai, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr. Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Walaleale, Gregory, for Kauai ports.

Saturday, July 10.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for ports on Kauai, at 5 p. m.

Sunday, July 11.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for ports on Kauai, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, July 10.—H. F. Glade, Mrs. H. F. Glade, two children, two maids and two on deck.
From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee,

July 11.—Lal Feart and 17 on deck.
From Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 11.—G. N. Wilcox, W. McGowan, W. R. Campbell, W. I. Wells, J. H. Godfrey and 124 on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 11.—R. Spreckels, Mr. Hofacker, H. P. Baldwin, Sam Parker, W. H. Cornwell, Miss Pua, Miss Lau, Lucy Kahlonia, H. E. Lemmon, Miss Eva Hala, H. Pfleger, W. A. Yeats, M. Kaulanahu, Rev. E. M. Hanuna, S. Feltner, S. W. Meheula, Rev. Malyamoto, Mrs. Rose and two children, H. Sharpe and 88 on deck.

Departures.
For Maui, Hawaii and the Volcano, per stmr. Kinai, July 9.—Miss Rucker, Miss Lawrence, Miss A. Krusen, Miss Cora Albright, Miss Johnson, Mrs. T. Krouse, T. C. Heberington, E. Cartwright, Jr., Admiral Beardslee and wife.
For Hilo and way ports.—Theo. Wolf, Miss Ella Quinn, Miss Julia Quinn, Wilder Wight, W. A. Giles, Mrs. J. B. Gibson, Miss Hope Kinney, Edward Dowsett, M. D. Monsarrat, Mrs. C. A. Brown and two children, Miss Kiwaha, Miss Kamei Ewaliko, Mr. Raugh, F. W. Damon, Mr. Wong, A. W. Penon and child, T. S. Moe, Miss A. Lishman, Miss D. Lishman, Miss M. Creighton, Miss L. Martin, Tong Hop, Charles Williams and children, Miss Malere, Miss Turner, Miss Richardson, Rev. O. H. Gulick and wife, Miss Johnson, Miss Mullinger, the Misses Nolley, Judge Perry, N. B. Lansing, John Nolley, C. E. King, British Commissioner Hawes, Mr. Craig, G. M. Robertson, C. S. Desky, E. Weight, Rev. D. Kunukau, and 65 on deck.

EXPORTS.

For New York, per ship Aryan, July 6.—53,614 bags sugar, weighing 6,684,556 lbs., valued at \$200,814, and shipped by W. G. Irwin & Co. to American Sugar Refining Co.

For New York, per bark Giuseppe, July 8.—29,581 bags sugar weighing 3,785,508 lbs., valued at \$110,193.01, and shipped by W. G. Irwin & Co. to the American Sugar Refining Company.

For San Francisco, per schr. Transit, July 7.—15,691 bags sugar, weighing 1,835,419 lbs., valued at \$52,538.61, and shipped as follows: 9,209 bags by Theo. H. Davies & Co. and 2,116 by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 3,851 by C. Brewer & Co. and 857 by Castle & Cooke to York & Co.; also 100 bags coffee, weighing 9,832 lbs., valued at \$1,573.28, and shipped by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line.

The Bark "EDWARD MAY," will sail from New York for Honolulu

ON OR ABOUT JULY 15TH

For further particulars address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., or C. BREWER & CO. (Ltd.), Honolulu Agents.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco or Vancouver on or about the following dates in 1897:

ARRIVE LEAVE

From San Francisco For San Francisco or Vancouver—

Gaelic, July 14 China, July 18

Warrimoo, July 16 Alameda, July 22

Australia, July 20 Mowera, July 24

Moana, July 29 Belgic, July 27

Doric, Aug. 3 Australia, July 28

China, Aug. 12 Aorangi, Aug. 6

Mowera, Aug. 16 Coptic, Aug. 15

Australia, Aug. 17 Mariposa, Aug. 19

Alameda, Aug. 26 R. Janeiro, Aug. 24

Aorangi, Aug. 31 Australia, Aug. 25

Peru, Aug. 31 Warrimoo, Sept. 2

Coptic, Sept. 9 Peking, Sept. 14

Australia, Sept. 14 Moana, Sept. 16

Mariposa, Sept. 23 Australia, Sept. 22

Warrimoo, Sept. 28 Doric, Sept. 24

Gaelic, Sept. 28 Mowera, Oct. 1

Peking, Oct. 9 Belgic, Oct. 12

Australia, Oct. 12 Alameda, Oct. 14

Moana, Oct. 21 Australia, Oct. 20

Mowera, Oct. 26 Peru, Oct. 22

China, Oct. 28 Aorangi, Oct. 29

Belgic, Nov. 6 R. Janeiro, Nov. 9

Australia, Nov. 9 Mariposa, Nov. 11

Alameda, Nov. 18 Australia, Nov. 17

Aorangi, Nov. 25 Gaelic, Nov. 19

Coptic, Nov. 25 Warrimoo, Nov. 26

R. Janeiro, Dec. 4 Moana, Dec. 9

Australia, Dec. 9 Doric, Dec. 10

Mariposa, Dec. 16 Australia, Dec. 15

Warrimoo, Dec. 21 China, Dec. 19

Peking, Dec. 25 Mowera, Dec. 24

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY.	BAROM.	TEMPERATURE.	WIND.	RELATIVE HUMIDITY.	STATE OF SKY.
JULY 11.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
12.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
13.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
14.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
15.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
16.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
17.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
18.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
19.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
20.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
21.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
22.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
23.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
24.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
25.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
26.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
27.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
28.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
29.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL
30.	30.00	72.5	SE	85	CL

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	High Water.	Low Water.	Sun.	Moon.
JULY 11.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
12.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
13.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
14.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
15.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
16.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
17.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
18.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
19.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
20.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
21.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
22.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
23.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
24.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
25.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
26.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
27.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
28.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
29.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.
30.	6:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:15 p.m.

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each district should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12, 3, 6, 9, and 12 o'clock, Greenwich time, which is 1 h. 30 m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

BY AUTHORITY.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

The Assessors of the Republic of Hawaii hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the first to the thirty-first day of August, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted) and on Saturdays until 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the gains, profits and incomes of all persons and corporations required by law to render the same.

Your attention is called to Act 65 of the Session Laws of 1896, and especially to the following section of said Act:

Section 5. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than fifteen hundred dollars for the taxable year from all sources, computed on the basis herein prescribed, and of all corporations made liable to income tax, to make and render a list or return, between the first and thirty-first days of August in each year, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Minister of Finance, to the Assessor of the Division in which such persons or corporation reside, locate or does business of the amount of their or its income, gains and profits as aforesaid; and all guardians, trustees, executors administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in a fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return as aforesaid, to the Assessor of the Division in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity reside or does business, of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having an income of fifteen hundred dollars or of a less

Good Coffee Land for Sale.

28 acres of good coffee land, fee simple, with houses, implements, cistern, and fenced with stone walls, situated at Nokolowa, seven miles from Kailua, Kona, Hawaii. Eight acres under cultivation with healthy coffee trees; last crop yielded 4,000 pounds.

Information can be had at the store of AKAU & CO., Kailua, Hawaii.

Harry St. Goar. Edward Pollitz. Members Stock and Bond Exchange

EDWARD POLLITZ & COMPANY

COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Particular attention given to purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar stock.

Bullion and Exchange. Loans Negotiated. Eastern and Foreign Stock and Bonds.

403 California St. - San Francisco, Cal.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

amount are not required to make such report; and the Assessor shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party or of the President, Vice-President or Manager of the corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, of the Resident Manager or Agent of the corporation rendering it. And if any person or the President, Vice-President or Manager of any corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, the Resident Manager or Agent shall refuse or neglect to render such return within the time required as aforesaid, or whenever any person or corporation who is required to deliver such return of income fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the Assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement, it shall be lawful for the Assessor to summon such person, President, Vice-President, Manager, Resident Manager or Agent of or any person having possession, custody or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person or corporation, or any other person he may deem proper, wherever residing or found, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogation under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof.

JONATHAN SHAW, Assessor, First Division.

C. H. DICKEY, Assessor, Second Division.

H. C. AUSTIN, Assessor, Third Division.

J. K. FARLEY, Assessor, Fourth Division.

Approved: HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Finance, ad Interim.

1879-71

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, July 24th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction, under special conditions of payments and improvements, 5 lots in Puna, Hawaii, as follows:

KAMAILI.

Lot. Acres. Upset Price.

11 \$9.50 \$492.25

12 96.90 484.50

14 99.20 548.90

KUPAHUA.

3 28.00 42.00

4 24.00 72.00

Purchasers must have qualifications and make declaration as required under Land Act.

Full particulars as to the above may be had on application at office of E. D. BALDWIN, Hilo, or at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent Public Lands.

July 7, 1897. 1880-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 13 lots in Awini, Hamakua District, Hawaii, may be applied for under special terms of payments and improvement, after this date and until Saturday, July 24th.

Any of these lots not applied for under special conditions, before July 24th, will on or after that date be open for application as right of purchase leases or cash freeholds.

For further particulars, apply to CHARLES WILLIAMS, Honokaa, Hamakua, or at the Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN, Agent Public Lands.

July 9, 1897. 1880-td

SALE OF THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL PREMISES, HONOLULU, H. I.

On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction the Hawaiian Hotel Premises at Honolulu.

These premises are centrally located in the city, in the center of the block bounded by and with entrance drives from Hotel, Richards, Beretania and Alakea streets, and the grounds contain an area of 17-10 acres.

The buildings consist of the Hotel proper, of two stories and basement, built of brick and concrete, with broad verandas at front and rear of each story.

The main building covers an area of 10,800 sq. feet, with Lanai or wing addition on one side, 40x24 feet, and wooden addition on opposite wing for kitchen, 60x18 feet.

There are also four cottages on the premises, with ample provision for bath rooms and closets.

The main building contains a spacious parlor, public and private dining rooms, large billiard hall and bar room and forty sleeping rooms. The cottages contain about twenty additional sleeping rooms.

A water tank with capacity of 10,000 gallons is placed on a tower at an elevation sufficient to give a good water pressure in second story of the main building. This tank is supplied from

an artesian well on adjoining premises, owned by Dr. J. S. McGrew.

The buildings and grounds are thoroughly lighted with electric light.

Plans of the buildings and grounds can be seen at the office of the Minister of the Interior.

Terms of sale are cash in United States gold coin.

Upset price, \$60,000.00.

In case there is no bidder to purchase the property at the above upset price, a lease of the same will immediately be offered for sale at an upset price of \$4,000 a year for a period of thirty years, under the conditions set out in Act 7, Laws of 1896, and more particularly of Sections 2 and 4 of said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. Every such lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the lessee that he shall, during the first four years of the term of the lease, cause to be erected upon the leased premises a fire proof building of brick, stone or metal, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, of not less than a stated cost; and keep the same suitably insured at not less than two-thirds of its value for the benefit of the lessor; and shall keep the building in good repair during the remainder of the term of lease, reasonable use and wear thereof only excepted; and in case of damage or destruction of such building by fire, shall make good such loss or damage by the necessary repairs for reconstruction, or else surrender the insurance to the lessor."

"Section 4. Every such lease shall also contain a covenant on the part of the lessor, that upon the request in writing by the lessee or his representatives, before the expiration thereof, the premises with the improvements shall, if all of the conditions to be performed by the lessee, have been satisfactorily performed, be put up at auction for a lease for a term of not over twenty years; unless said premises shall be required for public uses, of which the lessee shall receive at least one year's notice. Such auction sale shall be held not more than six months nor less than one month before the expiration of said term."

The cost of the building to be erected in accordance with Section 2, as above quoted, is placed at \$50,000.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, March 27, 1897. 1850-181T

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the